REGISTERED No. 79—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,687.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1873. Subscription in Advance. {For a Year.....Rs. 42 / For Six Months ..Rs. 24} Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

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a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

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First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ " "
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on the Native Languages, double the above

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ASIA, 1,705 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. Gray, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 4th October 1873, at 4 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	October 1873.	Leave Tuticorin	October 1873.
" Ratnagherry	5	" Colombo	13
" Vingoria	5	" Galle	14
" Goa	6	" Negapatam	17
" Carwar	6	" Pondicherry	18
" Mangalore	7	" Madras	20
" Cannanore	8	" Coconada	23
" Tellicherry	8	" Vizagapatam	23
" Calicut	9	" Bimlipatam	23
" Beypore	9	" Coyanjipore	24
" Cochin	10	" False Point	25
" Alleppy	10	Arrive CALCUTTA	27

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

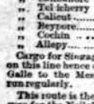
This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BRAHEIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. INDIA, 1,059 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 26th September 1873, at 2 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	Sept. 1873. 26	Leave BUSREH	Oct. 1873. 15
" Kurrachee	30	" Fao	15
" Guadur	Oct. 1	" Bushire	17
" Muscat	3	" Bahrein	17
" Bunder Abbas	5	" Linga	22
" Linga	7	" Bunder Abbas	26
" Bushire	9	" Muscat	28
" Koweit	11	" Guadur	28
" Fao	11	" Kurrachee	31
" Mahomerah	11		Nov.
Arrive BUSREH	12	Arrive BOMBAY	3

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly services from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, and an Extra Steamer every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The Steam-ship PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Cotton, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 22nd September 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,059 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Hendrason, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 26th September 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 883 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 29th September 1873, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
First Class	2 0	1 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	1	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 6

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leave Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M. and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leave Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Medows Street, Bombay.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer TEBE, 2,680 Tons, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 10th October 1873. This Steamer has only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE

(including a liberal Table, exclusive of Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage).

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	£14-6
To Suez	£28	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 15th September 1873.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every class, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two Railways in Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., are fully alive to the advantages of advertising in their own language, and the publication of their announcement in the Native Papers is the means of extending their business.

The Railway Stations arriving in India now land the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railway Boards exhibited at the different Stations, every day becoming more and more valuable to the Advertisers' business to the

Placards, either line, at which according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press. ow offered of making announcements known to the Pu

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except deep, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dee Works:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 26th September, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s s. s. MOOLTAN, (2,557 Tons, and 450 H.P.), Captain W. Feathers, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to the ment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 19th September 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 22nd September, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. ORISSA, (1,646 tons and 300 H.P.,) Capt. W. H. Pockley, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is to be lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 19th September.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 8th September 1873.

DIRECT STEAMERS VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY propose to DESPATCH their LARGEST STEAMERS from SOUTHAMPTON to INDIA DIRECT, via the SUEZ CANAL, as follows :—

PESHAWUR	3,782 Tons,	Sep'ember 25th, to Calcutta,
AUSTRALIA	3,546 Tons,	October 2nd, to Bombay,
PEKIN	3,717 Tons,	" 9th, to Calcutta,
DECCAN	3,124 Tons,	" 16th, to Bombay,
MIRZAPORE	3,763 Tons,	" 23rd, to Calcutta,
KHEDIVE	3,742 Tons,	" 30th, to Bombay,
DELHI	2,178 Tons,	November 6th, to Calcutta,

And others to follow :

PASSAGE MONEY TO BOMBAY

FIRST CLASS £66

SECOND CLASS £36

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 20th September 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms,

5 Bales Grey Shirting.
2 Cases White Dhotis.
2 " Fancy Walking Sticks and Purses.
2 " Fancy Glass Lustions.
3 Wrought Iron Fire proof safes.
50 Dozens Sauterne Wine.

On account at the risk of Abdoolally Dawoodkhar—

B T—4 Cases 80 dozen Umbrellas.

SALE OF Valuable Landed Property in Khoja Mohollo or Chumbarwada Row.

On FRIDAY, the 26th day of September next, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee Mr. Dewjeebhoy Godan Hoose in and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Simpson Samuel Dewakur, the following valuable property in pursuance of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 19th July 1871 : All that piece of land or ground containing by admeasurement 19 cwts. 2 quarters 12 yards regulated in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 955, 957, 967 and 1005 together with the dwelling-house standing thereon assessed under No. 6 and situate on the south side of Chumbar-wada Row in the sub-district of without the Fort of Bombay and bounded on the east by the gully and house of Allowjee Essajee Awaik and Saloman Essajee Awaker, on the west by the gully and houses of Aldoola Peserve, Batajee Yacoob and Joseph Abraham respectively, on the north by a public road called Chumbarwada Row, and on the south by the gully and houses of Abrahoo Sullaman Oomerjaker Director. For particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, Solicitors for the Mortgagee or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD AND Co.

Bombay, 22nd September 1873.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a Mahogany Grand Square Piano, by Collard and Collard, Carriages, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On THURSDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his Residence, at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Carriages, &c., the property of J. O. Leary Esq. the same comprises rich cut glassware, handsome dinner dessert, and tea services, best plated electro and sheffield dish covers containing four, hatwater curry dishes, cruet, pickle, and liqueur frames, ice pitcher, toast rack, handsome 8 light candelabrums, waiters, teatrays, a mahogany case containing a set of King's pattern spoons and forks, table, piano, and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c., richly carved blackwood 8 seater sofa and chairs to match, loo table in 4 pieces a set of camp table in 2 pieces, side board, dining room chairs, dumb waiter, tea tray, a first-rate safe with Chubb's patent lock, circular, pier, and card tables cut glass and drawing room chairs, conversation and half backed sofas, handsome bronze and marble 14 day clocks, 4 lb vases and table ornaments, plated, single, double, and 3 light hanging argand lamps, first-rate engravings, barred hat-stand, English iron four post bedsteads, cot, dressing and washing table, toilet glass, wardrobe, large almirah, mahogany cheval glass, ice box, &c. &c.

At 2 P.M.

1 Handsome English-built Landau.
1 Handsome English-built Dog Cart.
1 Light mail Phaeton.

Sale of single and double harness, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PEARL NECKLACE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms,

On account of the concerned—

A very valuable Pearl Necklace, with Diamonds Puluck.

AUCTION SALE OF LAND.

On WEDNESDAY the 24th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sumit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Anundrao Damother, the Mortgagor, the following Land, viz. :—All that piece or parcel of land called or known by the name of Pond situate near the Railway Station, on the south side of the public road at Coorla Suja, Marole, Taloka Salsette, Zilla Konkon, and in Tanna District and in the sub-district of Salsette, containing by admeasurement six begas, or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the east by the ground of Pawloo Mursal Furnand, on or towards the west by public road, on or towards the north by the ground of Gowjee Oomar, and on or towards the south by the Rail Road, and by the Hill of Bonanjee Hormusjee, and which land was formerly in the occupation of Bonanjee Hormusjee Wadia, and now in the the occupation of the said Anundrao Damother.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 22nd September 1873.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER. No. 7, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed properties, by order of Custoor Saila, Gumna Saily, Nowla Saila, and Motee Haria, trading under the name of Saila Dowla, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors, Ragho nath Soonderjee and Raghoba Bhaisett, in pursuance and exercise of the power of sale in that behalf reserved to them.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned remaining three lots of valuable landed properties as follows :—

Lot No. 3.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 22nd inst., at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises. All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, erected, built, and standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the south side of Coppersmith Street, in the island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mazagon, and formerly as we has now in the occupation of the said Raghonath Soondjee and Raghoba Bhaisett and their tenants, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 101, containing by admeasurement 15 feet in breadth and 60 feet in length, be the same little, more or less, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on the east by the house of Sallay Mahomed Khan Mahomed, on the west by the house of Ally Ahmed, on the north by the Coppersmith Street, and on the south by the sweeper's passage.

Lot No. 4.

On TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises. All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house built and standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the east side of Coombarwada Street, in the island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mazagon, and formerly as well as now in the occupation of the said Raghoba Bhaisett and Soondjee and Raghoba Bhaisett and their tenants, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1878, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 20, containing by admeasurement 1383·9 square yards, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on the east by the sweeper's passage, on the west by the Coombarwada Street, on north by the house of Dhanoo Cancobe, and on the south by the house of Mahadoo Vungarra.

Lot No. 5.

At Mahim on the spots, garden with Cocoanut and other trees and water well.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground and Oart, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house built and standing thereon, situate, lying, and being in island of Bombay, fronting on the west side of Mahim Dadur, in the sub-district of Mazagon, and formerly as well as now in the occupation of the said Raghonath Soonderjee and Reghoba Bhaisett and their tenants, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 158, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. — containing by admeasurement 2,695 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on the east by the Oart of Jooee Adray Kytan, on the west by the public passage, on the north by the Portuguese Church Road, and on the south by the Oart of Morobea Maistry.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A first-class new light office Shigram, painted dark green, lining to match, with lamps. The above Shigram sold under guarantee of material and workmanship.

A first-class new boat-shaped single Horse four-seated Open Carriage with lamps.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A handsome light English-built Malvern Dog-cart with lamps, by Wimsinwer, Long Acre, London, with set of nearly new plated mounted harness.

Also,

A nearly new English-built Miniature Brougham with lamps and shafts, by J. Henderson.

Ou- Dittc Self-driving Phaeton.

A first-rate English-built Mail Phaeton with lamps, by William Cole, London.

A Second-hand Palanquin Office Shigram, with lamps.

A handsome light boat-shaped small four-seated Open Carriage with lamps.

HARNESSES.

A few sets of new double shaftes brass and plated mounted Buggy and Dog-cart Harnesses with round reins.

A few very handsome large real marble Figures with Domes.

A fifteen days marble Time-piece.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A second-hand light Palanquin Shigram, Price Rs. 200, to be seen on half hours' notice.

BOMANJEE DOSABHOY, Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 22nd September 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

SALE OF VALUABLE SUPERIOR PATHANEE TURBANS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Room, at 1 P.M.

About 100 Assorted Colour Pathanee Turbans, 70 to 125 hands long.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 22nd September 1873.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL CONCERTS.

The NEXT CONCERT (in aid of the Funds of the Town Band) will take place on WEDNESDAY, 24th September, commencing at 6 P.M.

ADMISSION ONE RUPEE EACH PERSON.

HERBERT COPE, Hon. Secy. Organ Committee.

MORDAN'S ENGRAVED POSTAGE SCALES.—A Consignment of the above just received, consisting of PORCELAIN TABLETS ENGRAVED with RATES OF INDIAN POSTAGE on Walnut Stands, with English weights to 8 oz., and Indian to 16 tolahs.

Price in Box complete, NETT..... Rs. 28.

By use of these Scales mistakes in Stamping of Letters may be avoided.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

THE POONA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION is OPEN DAILY, from 7 to 9 A.M., and from 11 A.M. to 6 P.M.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Single Tickets, admitting one person once	Rs. 2
Family Tickets, admitting two persons of the same Family	" 3
Family Tickets, admitting not more than four persons of the same Family	" 4
Season Tickets, admitting one person throughout the Exhibition (not transfer-ble)	" 3

Tickets may be obtained at Messrs LUDDHA EBRAHIM, MORGAN and BALKRISHNA, and TREACHER & Co., Poona.

T. WADDINGTON, Lt.-Col., Honorary Secretary.

J. NEUBERG, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS.

JUST LANDED PER S. S. COLUMBIAN, A Consignment of Extra Fine

MANILLA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

Primessa	No. 2 per 1,000	Rs. 45
Cavites	No. 2 per 1,000	" 65
Do.	do. per box of 100	" 7

By the co-operation of an experienced Agent in Manilla, Mr NEUBERG is able to offer to his Constituents the very finest MANILLA CIGARS at moderate prices.

LANDED PER S. S. PATNA.

PONDICHERRY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,

"Indiana" Cigars, No. 1 and No. 2.
"Long" Cheroots.

IN BOXES OF 100 AND 250.

COCONADA CHEROOTS, OF VARIOUS SIZES.

TO HAND

A FRESH STOCK OF SUPERIOR TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

THOMPSON'S MUSTER, PRIME QUALITY.
DAWSON'S MUSTER, PRIME QUALITY.
MADURA'S No. 1 and No. 2.
BLUCHER'S No. 1 and No. 2.
NOBLE'S PRIME.

A FRESH STOCK OF DINDIGUL CHEROOTS OF VARIOUS SIZES

and selected Tobacco, specially prepared for J. Neuberg.

SAMPLES OF CHEROOTS FORWARDED POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST APPLY TO

J. NEUBERG.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW BOOKS.

Lindley's Law of Partnership. 2 vols. 1873	Rs. 43 12
Cunningham on the Contract Act	8 0
Markby's Lectures on Indian Law	3 8
Forgotten by the World; by Mrs. Macquoid	3 12
Burgh on Modern Marine Compound Engines	11 4
Jennin,'s "One of the Thirty"	6 10
Dumas' Novels, complete, 15 vols., *half-bound*	30 0
Proctor's The Moon	2 8
Burnell's Samavi hana Brahmanam. Vol. I	7 12
Daniel's Merrie England in the Olden Time	2 4
Garrett's Premiums paid to Experience	3 12
Under the Greenwood Tree : a Novel	1 4
The Ladies of Bever Hollow	1 4
At His Gates; by Mrs. Oliphant	1 4
The Yellow Flag; by Edmond Yates	1 4
Life of Sir H. Lawrence. Cheaper edition	7 12
Squires' Companion to the Pharmacopœia, 1873	6 12
The Old Dramatists, Beaumont and Fletcher	20 0
" Massinger and Ford	10 0
" Marlowe	10 0
" Ben Jonson	10 0
" Wycherley, Congreve, Vanbrugh and Farquhar	10 0
Mixing in Society—a Manual of Manners	3 4
Nystrom's Pocket Book of Mechanics	11 4
Fun for the Million	0 10
Trench's Plutarch	2 4
Bagshot's Lombard Street	4 12
At Odds; by author of The Initials	3 12
Leishman's System of Midwifery	15 12
Paton's Freema onry: its Symbolism, Religious Nature, and Law of Perfection	6 12
Bannatyne's Guide to Promotion, Rank of Lieutenant, 1873	4 8
Report of the Committee on Electrical Standard	5 12
Fayrer's European Child Life in Bengal	1 0
Knolly's H.-Book Dictionary of Mili ary Terms	4
Taylor's Sound and Music	5 8
Lyton's Pelham. New Edition	2 4
Schroeder's Manual of Midwifery	7 12
Living on Megrim and Sick Headache	9 8
London Society. Vol January to June 1873	6 12
Llywhite's Cricketers' Companion	0 10
Judy's High Jinks	0 12
Boswell's Johnson—Nimmo's Edition	3 4
Trantbeck's Music Primer	1 8
Lockyer on the Spectroscope	2 4
Kohlrausch on Physical Measurement, with Appendices on Absolute Electrical Measurement	7 8
Fenwick's Medical Diagnosis	4 0
Living on Leprosy	3 0
Lowndes' Law of Gen ral Average	9 8
Hoencke's Surgery of the Human Foot	9 8
Livingstone's Railway Curves	6 12
Hawthorn's Twice-Told Tales	1 4
Dieulafoy on the Pneumatic Aspiration of Morbid Fluids	7 12
Tyndall's Lectures on Light	4 12
The Rod in India; by Thomas	5 0
Manly Hopkin's Advice to Master Mariners	3 12
Ranking's Abstract of Medical Sciences. Vol. 57	4 0
Bradshaw's Continental Railway Guide, for August	2 4
Murchison on Continued Fevers	15 0
Scheff on the New Tactics of Infantry	4 12
Mrs. Goskell's North and South. New Edition	2 4
Southgate's Gone Before—Consolation for the Bereaved	3 4
Little Folks. Vol. 5	3 4
Keith Johnston's Royal Atlas. New Edition	72 0
The Pilgrimage of the Tiber; by W. Davies	11 4
Acts of the Supreme Council, 1872	9 0
Ince's Handbook for Cashmere	9 0
Fayrer's Clinical and Pathological Observations in India	12 8
Lyon's Bombay Local Laws	10 0
Millett and Clarke on the Law of Insolvency in India	8 0
Field on the New Indian Law of Evidence	14 0
Lethbridge's History of India for Schools	2 0
Eaton's Bampton Lectures, 1872: The Permanence of Christianity	7 8
Guersant on the Surgical Diseases of Infants and Children	7 12
Shepard's Lectures on Madness—in its Medical, Legal, and Social Aspects	4 4
Hunter on Free Church Missions in India and Africa	2 4
Proctor's Light Science for Leisure Hours. 2nd Series	4 12
Clater's Cattle Dr. New Edition	0 8
Blackburn's The Harte Mountains	7 8
Ram on Nos. Tales and Anecdotes, translated from the Arabic by Mrs. Godfrey Clerk	4 8
Cowell's Indian Digest. 2nd Edition	30 0
Mr. Peel-er's Proposals for Improvements to the City of Bombay	2 0
Lownes' Philosophy of Evolution. (Actonian Prize Essay)	3 8
Dermatologists' Vade Mecum. Coloured Plates	6 0
Gardens, Soldiers', Manual of Sanitation	1 8
The Other Girls: a Tale	2 4
Davey's Comparative Est mate of Modern English Poets	6 12
Lockhart's Spanish Ballad and S nthey's Cid, 1 vol	1 4
Report on Cocoiconut and the Possibility of its Production in India	2 4
Red Cotton Night Cap Country; by Robert Browning	5 12
The Bridal Bouquet. Morocco	26 0
Newbery on the Criminal Procedure Code	16 0
Dalton's Ethnology of Bengal. Illustrated	60 0
Cunningham's Reports in the Archæological Survey of India. Vols. 7	20 0
Figuier's Reptiles and Birds. Cheap Edition	4 12
Drury's Useful Plants of India	10 0
Addison's Law of Torts. New Edition	22 12
Rattigan on the Hindu Law of Adoption	5 8

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

WANTED.

NOTICE.—WANTED TWO EXPERIENCED OVERSEERS, well up in Levelling, Surveying, Drawing, and Superintendine Engineering Works. Practical Men who have a competent knowledge of English and Marathi will be preferred. Applications with Copies of Testimonials to be forwarded to

C. R. OVANS, Acting Collector and President, District Local Fund Committee Colaba.

Colaba, Collector's Office, Alibagh, 17th September 1873.

NOTICES.

WE are THIS DAY CLOSING our FIRM in Bombay, and our late and present Representatives here, Messrs. T. WILSON and ARTHUR C. OLIPHANT, are respectively JOINING the ESTABLISHMENTS of Messrs. ARBUTHNOT, EWART, and Co., of Liverpool, and Messrs. EWART, LATHAM, and Co., of Bombay.

All sums owing by or to us will be paid or received by Mr. Arthur C. Oliphant, at Messrs. Ewart, Latham, and Co.'s Office, signing on behalf of our Firm in Liquidation.

ANTROBUS & Co.

Bombay, 30th August 1873.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORIENTAL PRINTING PRESS is now in the possession of, and the business thereof managed by, the Undersigned, as Mortgagee. NOTICE therefore is hereby given, that all Monies for Work done from the 18th day of September, instant, must be paid to, and all Receipts be signed by, JAN MAHOMED KHALUCKDINA, the Agent of the Undersigned.

આબકદીના અલકદીનભાઈ.

i.e. KHALUCKDINA KULFANBHOY, Mortgagee.

N.B.—The Public are solicited to send Work to the Press, which shall be duly executed without any delay, the former Staff being retained.

NOTICE.—Mr. DINSHAW ARDASEER having admitted his SON, Mr. HORMUSJEE DINSHAW, into PARTNERSHIP, hereby has the pleasure to inform his kind Patrons, Constituents, and the Public in general that he will continue from THIS DAY to carry on the business as AUCTIONEERS and COMMISSION AGENTS under the same NAME and STYLE of DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co., at the Premises, No. 13, Apollo Street, Fort.

Mr. Dinshaw's long experience of 30 years in this particular line of business has enabled him to afford every satisfaction to his patronizers, and he now begs to assure them that due care and attention will at all times be devoted to the interests of all who may favour the said Firm with their kind patronage.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.,

17th September 1873. Auctioneers.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—PAREL ROAD.

Head Master—Mr. James McDonald, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—Mrs. McDonald, }

FORT SCHOOL—51, HORNBY ROW.

Head Master—Mr. John Knox Inglis, A.M. Edin } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—Miss Wasteney, }

Music Master—Mr. Joseph Schmeck.

D. C. BOYD, } Honorary Secretaries.
JOHN PATON, }

Bombay, 1st January 1873.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of September 1873, at 3 P.M., for the following purposes :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1873.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To confirm the election of Mr. W. G. Hall as a Director, in the room of Mr. R. McIlwraith, proceeding to Europe.
4. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who offer themselves for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

And any other business that the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to the 24th day of SEPTEMBER 1873, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

W. NICOL & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 11th September 1873.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 30 of 1873.

The COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA and the EAST, a JOINT STOCK COMPANY, incorporated by Royal Charter, and formerly carrying on business in Bombay, and now in the course of liquidation by virtue of an Order in that behalf of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay ..... Plaintiffs,

MUNGOOKRAM NANABHOY, Merchant, Hindoo, residing at 2nd Bhoocwada Street, without the Fort of Bombay, and surviving Executor of the LAST WILL of MUNMOHUNDASS RAMNUNDASS, deceased, Hindoo Inhabitant of Bombay ..... Defendant.

Pursuant to an Order of Reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, made in the above Suit, and bearing date the Eleventh day of February, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-three, NOTICE is hereby given, that any persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the Estate of Munmohundass Pusmanund ass, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased, the Testator in the causes mentioned, who died at Bombay aforesaid on the 21st day of May 1868, are hereby required to file such claims, in writing, in my office, in the Court House, within one month from the date hereof, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Order.—Dated this 12th day of September 1873.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, AND OWEN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NOTICE is hereby given, that MARWADI PANNALALJI KHOOMJEE of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, hath contracted and agreed with NARAYENJEE BHIMJEE, also of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, to SELL to him all that piece or parcel of LAND or GROUND, known by the name of Sonwaddy, of which the said Marwadi Pannalall Khoomjee is the present Farzandar, and also, TWO RANGES, or CHAWLS, and one

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ..... 1s. 10⅝d. to 2s/2
Credit Bills, do. ..... 1s. 10 15/16d.
Documents, do. ..... 1s. 11d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight ..... 1s. 10 9/16d.
Credit do. ..... 1s. 10¾d.
Documents, do. ..... 1s 10 13/16d.
Bank Bills, demand ..... 1s. 10 11/32d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99⅛ to 5/16.
Do demand ..... 100⅛ to 100 3/16.

On Madras 30 days' sight 99⅛
Do. demand 99 15/16

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight, 223½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. ... ... 110⅞ to ⅞
Four & half per cent. 106 3/8
Four per cents. 104⅛
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ...106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67 ... ...103½
15 years' Debenture Loans 109½
10 years' do. do. 105
5 years' do. do. 103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate ...112
Do. Do. Market Rate 112
New French Loan 3 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872 92
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872... ...94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond ..... 115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—
Loans on Government Paper on demand ..... 4½ per cent
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months' ..... 5½ "
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ "
Do. on Merchandize ..... 7½ "
Cash Credit do. to 3 months' ..... 6½ "
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ "
Do. do. ..... 7½ "
Bank Bills ..... 6½ "
Mercantile Paper ..... 8½ "

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ... ...Rs. 10-9-0
Carolus 200
Mexican Dollars 202
Five-Franc Pieces 194½
Bar Silver... ... ... 107½ to 107¾
Gold Lea 16-12
Bar Gold 10 ozs. English 100 touch 16-14
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch 16-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

London — Cotton ..... / Cases ..... / Seeds ..... — No ships.
Liverpool — Iron Ships Cotton ..... £2 5s. 0d. nominal / Wooden Ships ,, ... £2 0s. 0d. nominal. / Myrabollams ..... £1 15s. 0d. nominal / Coir bills ..... £0 15s. 0d. nominal.
Seeds ..... £2 0s. 0d.
Havre ... Cotton ..... / Coffee ..... — No ship.
Overland Steamers—
London ..... £3 5s. 0d.
Venice ..... £3 0s. 0d.
Trieste ..... £2 15s. 0d. nom.
Liverpool ..... £3 0s. 0d.
Havre Cotton ..... £3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal — Wheat ..... £2 10s. 0d. / Seeds ..... £2 10s. 0d. / Cotton ..... £2 15s. 0d.
China — Steamer Cotton ..... Rs. 22 per ton. / ,, Opium ..... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. / Sailing Ships ..... Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta ...Salt ..... Rs. 3¾ per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay ..... Rs. 15 per ton charges.
Mauritius ..... Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value per Sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.		p. a.		
100,000	100	all	9 p.ct.	Agra Bank	93
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,415
10,000	500	all	12 p.ct	Do of Bombay New ..	737½
1 ,000	500	100	12 p.ct	Do 2nd Res. Issue	263½ xd
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China ...	275
40,000	281½	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank ...	451 ni.
40,000	200	all	2½p.ct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C..	150
80,000	250	125	4 p.ct.	National Bank of India..	125
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	495

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	8,000	all	Rs. 6	Colaba Land Co.....	1,400 xd
8,000	150	all	Nil.	Freze Land & Pier Co. Ld.	84
750	2,000	2,000	30p.s.	Mazagon Land	790
6,000	1, 0	all	15p.s.	Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	405

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	318-3rd	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock 226½
.....	£20	10 9/16	do.	Do. New £20 Shares 126
.....	£20	6 13/16	do.	Ditto .....
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co. 1,125
.....	£10	10 3/4	3 .	Do. ... ...

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
20	Arundel	Salmon	Calcutta, June 28.
21	William Fairbairn..	Ferguson.....	Liverpool, June 12.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	Hydrabad.....	Holmwood ...	Calcutta.
	Rialto	Babot	Rangoon.
	Sir Walter Scott ..	Smith	Rangoon.
	Baroda (s)	Almond.....	Australia.

MADRAS.

Sept. ARRIVALS.
17 Vibilia (s)..... ..... London.
Baghdad (s)..... ..... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—20TH SEPTEMBER.

FROM ADEN.

Mooltan, s, 4 packages wax, Dattoobhoy Dosse.

FROM SUEZ.

Mooltan, s, 1 box gold coins, Lulloo Moolchund.

DAILY EXPORTS.—20TH SEPTEMBER.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Persia, s, 500 bags gingelly seed, Hajee Allarackhia Hajee Essac; 600 bags wheat, S. Tyebjee and Co.

[FOR HONGKONG.

Columbian, s, 33 bales cotton, Soonderjee Walljee; 38 bales cotton, Hajee Jan Mahomed Abdool Khaluk; 1 box silver dollars, Hajee Adam Esmail and Co.; 2 bundles E. teeth, Carrimbhoy Ebram.

Orissa, s, 57 chests opium, Carrimbhoy Ebram; 175 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.; 1 chests opium, Hajee Adam Esmail and Co.; 1¼ chest opium, Gungabux Chajooram; 4¼ chests opium, Gooljee Singance; 10 chests opium, Roognath Jugnath; 20 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co.; 12 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee; 10 chests opium, R. Dhunjee Shaw and Co.; 28 chests opium, Dewjeebhoy Goolambocsan and Co.; 15 chests opium, Thackersee Sowsee; 20 chests opium S. and D. Byramjee Futtakia; 38 chests opium, Hajee Essac Ellias; 6¼ chests opium C. Herralall; 19 chests opium, R. Premsook.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Orissa, s, 18 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.; 13 chests opium, Goolraj Seeganee; 11 chests opium, Vanichund Jaita; 14 chests opium, Roognath Jugnath; 3½ chests opium, Dadabhoy Cowasjee Tata; 1 chest opium, S. Nathoobhoy; 17½ chests opium Carrimbhoy Ebram; 7 chests opium, Manecksm Chooniram; 8 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee; 20 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co.; 11 chests opium, R. Dhunjeeshaw and Co.; 25 chests opium, Dinshaw Dadabhoy Ghandy and Co.; 5 chests opium, Keerparam Roomutram; 2 chests opium, Hursookdass Chimanram.

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—SEPTEMBER 19.

Loch, Lieutenant-Colonel, A. A. General, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES—SEPTEMBER 14.

Trevor, Captain, Madras 36th Regiment N. I., to join, to Kamptee.

SEPTEMBER 20.

Marston, Colonel, 13th Regiment, on duty, to Poona.
Loch, Lieutenant-Colonel, A. A. General, on leave, to Surat.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, September 16.)

The Rt Hon the Govr in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr Charles William Wall Martin, to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Madura, during the absence of Mr. Wallace on leave, or until further orders.

Capt Charles Hare Trotman, Mad S C, Asst Supt of Police, Tinnevelly, to act as Supt of Police, Malabar, during the absence of Major Davies, or until further orders—to take effect on relief of the present charge of South Arcot by Captain Young.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe :—

Col C. Pulley, of the Inf, Comdt : 8th Regt N I, on furlough on private affairs for one year, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe :—

Col F G Kempster, of the S C, Comdt. 9th Regt N I, on furlough on private affairs for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Bombay.

With reference to the G O issued by the Govt of Bombay, No. 561, dated 20th Aug 1873, permitting Capt J T McSoun, of the Mad S C, to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, that officer is granted furlough (medical certificate) for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M.'s approval :—

Mad S C—Capt Charles James Jennings, having completed twenty years' service to be Major, from the 10th Sept 1873.

Infy Genl List—Lt Joseph John Fletcher, to be Capt by Bt, from the 11th Sept 1873.

Capt Richard Sappings Armstrong, S C, died at Sangor, 5th Sept 1873.

Lt-Col Charles Lewis Griffin, 45th Foot, died at sea, 10th Sept 1873.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*).....Rs. 42 0 0
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"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free to India*, Rs. 12.
Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum ..... Rs 10 0
Per Copy ..... ,, 0 4

NOTICE.

THE AIDE-DE-CAMP IN WAITING is commanded by HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR to notify to those LADIES and GENTLEMEN who have already received invitations to a BALL at Government House, Gunnesh Khind, on TUESDAY, the 30th of September, that the BALL will now TAKE PLACE on THURSDAY, the 25th September, instead of TUESDAY, the 30th.

By Order,
J. P. E. JERVOISE, Captain,
Aide-de-Camp in Waiting.

Government House, Gunnesh Khind,
17th September 1873.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MACKENZIE—September 18th, at Ahmedabad, the wife of T. D. Mackenzie, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.

EUROPE

MARRIAGE.

HARDY—HANDS—August 20th, at St. James's, Notting Hill, by the Rev. Geo. Palmer, M.A., assisted by the Rev. Cornelius Hart, M.A., Simeon Harrison Hardy, Captain 74th Highlanders, to Florence Helen Richardson, youngest daughter of the late Colonel Frederick Wright Hands, late of the 103th Light Infantry.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

VOIGT—September 16th, at No. 7, Camac Street, Calcutta, the wife of S. E. Voigt, of a daughter.
WILLDER—September 15th, at No. 4, Crooked Lane, the wife of W. J. Willder, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BIRCH—September 16th, at Alipore, the infant son of Ewert G. Birch, Esq., B.C.S.
PRAGER—September 10th, at Cheppah Thodah Coffee Estate South-East Wynaad, Samuel Walter John, infant son of Samuel Prager, aged 2 months and 7 days.
SAMUELLS—September 6th, at Peeprah, Chumparun, Robert Samuells, fifth son of the late E. A. Samuells, C.B., of the Bengal Civil Service.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1873.

LONDON has recently been visited by an outbreak of typhoid fever so severe in its nature that the health medical officer of the Marylebone district felt it his duty to call upon the directors of the Dairy Reform Company to discontinue the further supply of milk to the public from the present sources, until the true cause of the outbreak of this virulent fever could be properly ascertained. The medical officer did his duty in making that request, for it was a remarkable feature in the history of the outbreak that the disease had afflicted more heavily those families who were customers of the Company than any other persons. In fact those who drank the Company's milk were chiefly the sufferers. The directors have incurred a grave responsibility by refusing to receive advice and warning, particularly when such came from such eminent personages as Dr. William Jenner, Dr. Murchison, and Dr. Whitmore. These scientific men told the Company plainly that their milk was poisoned and was the cause of illness, and it is surprising that a request to suspend the sale of the fluid "for a day, or for a day and a-half," until enquiry should take place, met with no favourable consideration. The directors of the Dairy Reform Milk Company denied that their cows which yielded the supply complained of had been fed as supposed upon a farm irrigated by sewage. But we have not been told of what kind of stuff the manure was composed which enriched the grass given to the cows. We do know that decomposed green matter which has never been digested by an animal is the worst kind of scavenger putrefaction to put upon fields which are to grow grass for the nourishment of cows giving milk. The fluid secretions of the glands of cows are greatly affected by the kind of food they live upon, and rotten cabbage stalks, dead leaves, and other decayed and tainted matter would no doubt affect the blood and injure the health of cows. Bad water is also a chief agent in the pollution of milk, and stock upon farms which use the water of the Thames have been known to suffer terribly, for the sewage of Oxford, Reading, and Windsor has fouled the water of Old Father Thames for years and caused illnesses the origin of which formerly we never could trace. The fact, as far as we can understand the matter regarding the typhoid fever in Marylebone, is that the grass of one of the farms of the Reform Dairy Company was poisoned by some bad manure, and that by an admixture of the milk of such farm with that of others the entire milk which went on circuit was polluted, and thus death was put into the milk jug of the Marylebone consumers. There have been from time to time in England many known and unknown bad disorders, but it was left to the science of recent years to attribute such to tainted milk. Some of the most serious milk epidemics we are told occurred at Penrith, Islington, Leeds, Parkhead, Chester and Edinburgh, and these have been traced, we believe, either to the grass being poisoned by sewage or the cows being improperly fed upon fields which were polluted with excrementitious or decayed vegetably matter. In the present case it is just to observe that the health officer who took up the case against the Marylebone Milk Company has not proved that the grass which fed the cows came from a sewage farm. At this istance from England, and with imperfect information, it would be impossible for us to give an opinion as what was the real and original cause of the terrible deaths in Marylebone. All we know is that the unfortunate victims died of typhoid fever, and that it is asserted on high authority that such deaths were produced by the use of milk which was polluted in some way or other. This we may accept upon the trustworthy medical opinion of the gentlemen to whom we have already referred, and whose names are vouchers for their statements.

But if it is not within our province or ability to go into the history of the London epidemic, it is certainly our duty to sound a note of warning regarding the milk and butter supply of this city, and of our mofussil towns generally, and which may any day cause an outbreak of typhoid fever in India. It is an unpleasant thing to attract notice to revolting subjects; and yet the manner in which Indian buffaloes and cows are fed and looked after demands a few words of notice. The buffaloes and cows of this country are proverbially dirty feeders, and in fact are frequently the village scavengers. This may be horrible to state, but it nevertheless is the solid truth. We have seen these animals feeding and noticed their offensive habits. The thing is hidden from our view in Bombay as a rule, as the cowsheds are in rear of narrow streets which are not much frequented, and yet any one who will take the trouble to go to the outskirts of this city may satisfy himself that we are not exaggerating the very nasty truth, which we refuse to conceal. In the heart of Bombay, where some sanitary precautions are taken, the unclean and abominable practice is not observed: but go to the small villages around, pay a visit to the large cities and towns in the interior, and sufficient will be witnessed any morning to disgust persons with the milk and butter which their butlers provide for the table. We have seen cows devouring night soil. We almost owe an apology to our readers for thus intruding so sickening a subject upon their notice; but in the interests of health and with a view to the preservation of life we will not flinch from a public duty. If ever there was a place under the sun where public dairies were a necessity Bombay is that spot. We know that several persons in this city will not use milk or native butter, but prefer to adopt in their households the Swiss tin milk and the Copenhagen butter. We think they are right, for there is something frightful and unwholesome in the idea of using as articles of consumption for the table milk or butter which is, or at all events may be, the produce of defilement. We have seen the general food supply of this market subjected to chemical supervision and examination: we have had our bread analyzed by able chemists; but strange to say, we have no recollection of having heard that our Health Officer ever seriously turned his attention to the milk question, although a few quarts of milk may have been examined. Sometimes a dishonest trader may have been fined for adding water to the milk he sold, but it appears to us that no trouble has been ever taken to ascertain if infected milk is sold in our bazaars. Milk is an article of daily consumption, it is used by every class and creed of the population of this country, and yet with an idleness and want of care that merits heavy censure, those persons who are specially charged with the sanitary arrangements of our towns and camps in India have overlooked the examination of it and left milk to be supplied by chance to vast numbers of persons in this country who lean upon that fluid as one of the most important articles in their daily diet.

How do we know that Asiatic cholera, fever, and diarrhœa, so frequent in India, may not in many cases have been produced by some deadly nightshade contained in the tea cup? We have read hundreds of reasons given for the sudden appearance of epidemics which have visited us unwarned, and the perils of which we have had to face without being prepared with any antidote or information to guide us in their treatment. The terrible scourge of typhoid fever which has prostrated the people of a large district and carried hundreds of healthy persons to an early grave in London, and which has been proved to have been caused by infected milk, ought to be a warning to the medical world in India. Government should at once direct attention to the matter, and the feeding of buffaloes and cows in this country ought to be placed under some strict supervision. We agree with the old adage that "to be forewarned is to be forearmed," and that our medical officers and sanitary inspectors should at once enter fully upon this subject and report on the milk of this city, its qualities, adulteration, and impurities. Too great care cannot be taken in observing the order and manner in which fevers return in this country and which may be occasioned by bad food or polluted drinks. We shall be glad to hear the views of medical men upon this subject; also we ... and useful directions for the feeding of cows. The detection of animalculæ is difficult, for their "magnitude is such that a million of "them (sometimes) does not exceed the size of a "grain of sand." Yet each is powerful to injure the human constitution. Cows feeding on marshes are very liable in hot countries to suffer from their very powerful and noxious exhalations, and the milk of such in districts where malaria exists must be dangerous, for cows in those places suffer more or less from diseases which exhibit features of the intermittent febrile type. One would suppose that if farm stock were fed on land where the water was pure and the soil of which was not corrupted by the deposit of the dunghill or by the soil of privies, that the milk of the cow or buffalo would be always safe. But this is not so, for marshes which are ever green with vegetation have also a large amount of the same in a state of rotten decay, and thus give off gaseous exhalations which have the most pernicious effects on man and beast. The meadow land of England, save in the Fenny districts, are not so affected, and hence they make good pastures for cattle. We should like to ascertain upon what parts of the adjacent country Bombay depends chiefly for its milk supply. The information might account for much of the fever that visits Bombay after the monsoon. We believe the constitution of the cow very much resembles that of man, and if this is so, any malarious diseases which affect the animal from the climate in which she grazes would be almost sure to be communicated to the persons who drink the milk or use the butter and ghee from which it is made. It has never occurred to us in India to look for the cause of epidemic illness in the milk can, but with the Marylebone case before us we think it is not rational to remain as we are without fully going into every phase of this subject. We are continually charging the condition of the atmosphere of the place we reside in with being the primary cause of widespread sicknesses, but from what we have seen of the London disclosures, it may be very possible that we are importing fevers into our large Indian towns from far off distances by using the milk of malarious districts. While on the subject of milk we have to observe that the price of it in Bombay is enormous, and the public have a right to the best class of milk procurable, but this they will never obtain unless the Health Officer does his duty. We believe that it is largely adulterated, and this should be guarded against. It may not be known, but a common mode of adulterating milk is by giving the cow or buffalo a huge drink of water immediately before milking. This will make the animal produce nearly double the quantity, but of a thin and inferior kind, and the milkman is free of the penalties for adding water to the supply, as the law only contemplates the offence of adding water to the milk after and not before the cow has yielded her milk. Another thing which most injuriously affects the supply is the habit in Bombay of feeding cows upon the fall of horse stables. There is hardly a ghorawallah in this city who does not dispose of his horses' beds to the milkmen. The grass, wet and soiled, is dried in the sun and given to buffalos and cows, and their milk must be consequently impure. Can any of the sanitary authorities deny that this practice exists? We say it is a public nuisance that such a state of things has been allowed to exist, and we think that the law even in its present state is strong enough and full enough to deal with such an abominable system. We have recently learned from the English papers the intensity of the destroying power of impure milk in a cold county. Let us at once appreciate its more terrible and more rapid action in a tropical climate. Dumb animals are said to be given a "conservative faculty," and surely we might expect preventive measures from those "conscious agents," the lords of creation, who being reasonable beings ought to guard against the use of deleterious food. A great writer when addressing himself to the question of the position and prospects of man said, that with reference to his food he had achieved by the aid of his reason great wonders. The same authority reminded us that man had made the forbidding crab grow into the rich and fragrant apple, the astringent sloe into the sweet and delicious plum, that as regards cattle, sheep, horses and poultry he had transformed wild and unattractive species into useful and domestic animals safe to use for food or agricultural purposes. Surely if this be so, we are not wrong in maintaining that it is in the present day a grand essential that he should prevent the domestic animal, the cow, from becoming a wholesale medium of poison. Her milk and the food she lives upon must become a matter of chemical enquiry if we want to preserve human life.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

PERSIA.

KHIVA.

FURTHER FAILURES IN NEW YORK.

LONDON, 20TH SEPTEMBER.

Advices from the Cape Coast, dated 27th August, state that the whole of the coast to the westward of Elmina has revolted and that the tribes have joined the Ashantees. H. M. S. Warraconta and Argus had bombarded Tacordy and other villages, but a landing party had been repulsed with loss.

The steamer Arctic has arrived at Dundee with the crew of the wrecked vessel Polaris.

The resignation of the Persian Minister was brought about by a conspiracy of the Princes and Ministers. The Shah only accepted the Vizier's resignation with great reluctance, expressing greatest confidence in him. His reinstatement is expected.

It is reported from Khiva that the surrounding tribes are assuming a threatening attitude towards the Khan, and it is expected that the Russian forces will return for his protection.

The *Home News* believes that Colonel Chesney will replace Colonel Dickens.

The news regarding the safety of Doctor Livingstone and the commencement of the bombardment of Carthagena is contradicted.

OBITUARY—Mr. Donald Dalrymple, the Liberal member for Bath.

PARIS, 20TH SEPTEMBER.

The Comte de Chambord is coming to reside in France in November next.

The Spanish Cortes have suspended sittings till January.

NEW YORK, 20TH SEPTEMBER.

Messr. Fisk and Hatch and fourteen other firms have suspended payment. There has been a general run on the Banks at Washington and Philadelphia, and immense excitement prevails in Wall-street.

The Secretary to the Treasury pays all Government bills.

OBITUARY—The Emperor of Morocco.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 19TH SEPT., NOON.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton.... 84,000 bales.
,, ,, ,, Surats,... 19,000 ,,
,, ,, Imports of Cotton.. 50,000 ,,
,, ,, ,, Surats.... 18,000 ,,
,, Stock of Cotton .....705,000 ,,
,, ,, Surats .....317,000 ,,

Surats during the week have been in improved demand, and though freely offered prices have been fully supported.

LONDON, 19TH SEPT., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed steady, and the London Cotton Market quiet.

Fair Dhollera 6d.

The Manchester Market to-day has been quiet, with little inquiry.

7 lbs. Shirtings..... 7s. 9d.
8½lbs. do. ..... 9s. 3d.
40s Mule Twist..... 1s. 1½d.

ALEXANDRIA, 19TH SEPTEMBER.

The following vessels have passed through the Suez Canal :—

Outward bound—Boadicea, Elgin, and Crocus.

(SPECIALLY TELEGRAPHED FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

SIMLA, 20TH SEPT., 6-26 P.M.

Lord N... opened the Exhibition this afternoon. There was a large number of people present. The following is the chief prize list :—Viceroy's prize, Lieutenant-Colonel Fane; Society's first prize, Captain Tanner; Vice-President's prize, Lieutenant-Colonel Hancock; Commander-in-Chief's first prize, gold medal, Lieutenant-Colonel Baigrie.

SIMLA, 20TH SEPT., 2-45 P.M.

Latest intelligence states that at the request of the British Government the Ameer of Afghanistan has suspended Nowroz Khan from the Government of Lalpoora.

Good service pensions have been awarded to Major-Generals Cureton and Barwell, Bengal Staff Corps.

The Military Department notifies that leave preparatory to retirement does not count as service towards pension.

The Mararajah of Jeypore is renominated an additional member of the Imperial Legislative Council.

Mr. John Kirk is gazetted Consul-General at Zanzibar.

Lord Northbrook returned the Raja of Jheend's visit at eleven o'clock this morning.

LORD HOBART's health has been much improved by the season's residence at Ootacamund.

SIMLA is full to overflowing; the club and all the hotels are crowded: in some they are doubling up two and three in a room.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that a new magazine for Snider rifle ammunition is about to be constructed in the Fortress of Gwalior.

THE Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, for the purpose of making laws and regulations, will meet in the Council Hall, Poona, on Thursday.

ABDOOL KADUR, of the Great Purneah Case, has been acquitted on the first and second counts of his indictment. The third and last charge is being investigated.

THE annual Simla races are to take place during the last week of the present month. A great cricket match "Simla versus Sirhind" will also be played about the same time.

THE rank of "Rao" or "Khan Bahadoor," as the case may be, has, with the permission of the Supreme Government, been attached to the office of Native Assistant to the Political Superintendent of Pahlunpoor.

MR. LIVINGSTONE BARCLAY, with the sanction of the Government of India, officiates for Mr. J. Hay as Consul at Akyab, for the Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. Mr. Hay is gone on leave to Europe.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Turner, of the Allahabad High Court, and Mr. P. Hordern, Director General of Public Instruction in British Burmah, now in England, have engaged their passages by the steamer of September 25.

MESSRS. W. NICOL AND CO. were on Friday morning placed in receipt of a telegram from Messrs. Todd, Findlay, and Co., Rangoon, advising "the reported loss of the Evening Star has not been confirmed."

IT has not yet been settled whether there will be a Camp of Exercise at Bangalore. The representations made on behalf of the cultivators that the holding of the Camp would destroy the growing crops, are weighing with the Government.

THE Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh is spoken of up-country as certain to obtain the Commissionership vacant by the retirement of General Barrow. As Oudh appointments are not given by seniority, the selection is a good one.

NATURALISTS are contending in the *Pioneer* as to the identification of the "bir bahuti," the common little scarlet monsoon spider *trombidium*; and this insect is nothing more nor less than a spider, will admit not only of its being perfected but but divided from the two spiders into the sub... permanently maintained.

class *trachearia*, order *acarina*, and very pretty little acarids the *iron bidia* are.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has called the attention of all ministerial officers to the rule by which they are required to inform their official superiors if they possess or require any landed property, and has informed them that any breach of this rule and any purchase of property in litigation or under attachment will be severely punished.

IT seems the injustice to the Educational Department by the introduction of civilians to its higher appointments has not extended to Bengal as the announcement of Mr. Rampini's appointment in the *Calcutta Gazette* led many to suppose. That gentleman was put in only to keep the place open till the return of three or four Educational officers from leave.

THE *Madras Times* mentions a number of accidents that occurred among the crowds assembled at a religious festival at Madura, and blames the fair for these disastrous consequences. But unfortunately for the argument, one of the accidents was a bite from a venomous reptile, and this was prevented from being fatal by an hospital apprentice who was at the fair!

THE Simla telegraphist of the *Pioneer* sends our contemporary the following message :—"Mr. Browning, *as previously named by you*, is appointed Chief Inspector of Education, Central Provinces." The interpolation is characteristic, but if our contemporary will refer to a previous issue of ours, he will see that the telegram might with more reason have run "as previously named by the *Bombay Gazette*."

YESTERDAY was the Parsee New Year's Day: all Parsee places of business were closed, and people moving about in their new and gay attire made Bombay look very attractive. We are glad to mention the fact that we have received several "New Year Cards" wishing us many happy returns of the season. The influence of the season seems to be of a pacifying nature with our Parsee friends, and we beg to reciprocate their sentiments.

MR. WESTLAND'S appointment to Madras has naturally enough excited remark, and Madras, always ready to be a martyr, is complaining that yet once again it has been ill-treated. The reason for Mr. Westland's appointment is not superficially evident, but it is probable that had there been in the financial department a suitable candidate, Mr. Westland would never have got the appointment. But there was not so Bengal again steps into a Madras vacancy.

A NEWS-REPORT from Aden, extending from the 4th to 10th September, says—"H. M. S. Daphne arrived at Aden on the 10th September with forty-five slaves—men, boys and girls—who were captured at Lamoo on the East African Coast The Daphne chased a dhow with two hundred and fifty slaves on board, which was run ashore at Lamoo. All were taken into the interior with the exception of the forty-five above mentioned. The dhow was destroyed."

THE facts regarding Captain Reynardson's accident are thus stated :—"Game rose down the hill with intervening hollow ground. Reynardson, the best shot in the party, discharged one barrel. In the act of discharging the second barrel, the principal beater rose at the exact moment of firing, thinking the animal had been hit. The beater received the charge in his side. A native doctor was immediately brought, and an English surgeon, Doctor Gardner, was sent for and remained in attendance till the man died on Saturday night. Every possible provision has been made for the family by Reynardson."

As will be seen from our Simla telegrams the Viceroy opened the Exhibition of Fine Arts—at Benmore, in Simla, at half past four on Saturday afternoon, the 20th inst. Sir Richard Temple was to make his "usual Financial Statement," on the occasion, and Lord Northbrook was also expected to speak. Sir Richard Temple's statement generally causes much amusement, at least, although it consists of nothing but statistical and financials detail, it is always accepted as a capital joke. Considering that it is the first public statement of the kind Sir Richard will have made this year, it ought to have been productive of more than the usual degree of mirth.

THE recent heavy rain up-country has of course flooded the rivers. A correspondent from Benares writes that "the Burua, usually a sluggish water moving so wearily and muddily along that it seemed rather to follow the hollows of the country than to have a course of its own, is now a fine river stretching from tope to tope and carrying its waves merrily along where a week ago was a stretch of glistening slime. A few days ago—in the heat of the rain—it seemed beneath dignity to float a punt upon the Burua, but now large native craft lie moored above the bridge at the bazaar. The Ganges is of course its noble self, lapping the buildings on either bank, and in the current rushing down with a subdued but angry-sounding roar."

A LETTER in one of the Madras papers charges the Rev. B. O'M. Deane, chaplain of Black Town, with using desperate measures to obtain a convert from Popery and very nearly succeeding. All preparations had been made for a marriage between a Roman Catholic youth and a Protestant damsel—the banns called three Sundays by Mr. Deane himself, the invitations issued, and the cake ordered—when, lo! at the eleventh hour the chaplain insisted that the intending bridegroom should make a solemn declaration that he would become a Protestant and all his children be baptized in the faith to which he consented. So desperate was the case that the bridegroom was fain to yield, but yet another requisition was made—the heretic must recant then and there in the presence of witnesses. This was too much, and the disappointed youth elected to sacrifice his cake and appeal to the bishop.

THE Northern India Tract Society has notified that the Lieutenant Governor of the N. W. Provinces has promised to give six prizes, one of the value of Rs. 500 and the others of Rs. 200 and 100, to as many of the best works in Hindee or Oordoo, "simple and elementary both as to style, and matter" on subjects that "come distinctly within the limits of Christian literature." Some four years ago Sir William Muir offered two prizes, one of Rs. 1,000 and the other of Rs. 500 for the two best "Christian treatises" submitted to him before the close of 1873, but the result was so eminently discouraging that it was hardly to be expected that His Honour would again come forward. Sir William Muir has, however, done so, and it is to be sincerely hoped that his noble charity will evoke a worthy response. The competitive essays for the second batch of prizes are to be submitted to the Government of the N. W. Provinces before the close of 1874.

IT is probably not generally known that after the Conference of Missionaries held at Allahabad at the beginning of the year a scheme was drawn up for a United Missionary College in Calcutta which was submitted to representatives of the Church, London, Scotch Established Church, and Free Church Missions, and approved of by all. We learn from the *Indian Evangelical Review* that the scheme proposes that instead of each Missionary College training students for the degree of B. A., the training should go no further than the first entrance examination, and that students desiring to proceed further in their studies should then pass into the United College, where they might qualify for the degree of B. A. It has also been proposed that each mission should appoint a professor for the United College, and that in the event of more than four professors being required, the additional professor be appointed by mutual arrangement. The scheme has been submitted to the directorate bodies of all four societies, and if their replies are favourable some steps will be taken to bring the proposed College into existence. It reads well, very well, and it is to be hoped that the Sectarian disagreements which have hitherto so sadly marred missionary efforts in this country

POONA RACES.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, 20TH SEPTEMBER.

GREAT things were expected of to-day's racing, and I have no doubt this afternoon would have shown better sport than either Tuesday or Thursday had the rain not come down and spoiled the day's fun. The morning opened brightly, but before noon, thunder was rolling about in the distance, and came gradually nearer, and it was evident that a storm was brewing. Still it was expected that the weather would keep up till evening, and when the hour for the commencement of the races arrived, the Grand Stand was well filled, and the crowd of carriages and pedestrians on the course was larger than on any of the previous days. There was a capital card, with five races and a walk over, and the three last races were expected to afford good sport, but Jupiter Pluvius (you see I have caught the infection already from the Poona papers, who daily have a weather paragraph in which Jupiter Pluvius must of necessity, the editors appear to think, be mentioned once or twice) would not have it, and allowed only two races to be run. To take the card, there was first as you will see a walk over.

3RD DAY, SATURDAY, 20TH SEPTEMBER, 1873.

"The Give and Take." Rs. 300 from the fund. For all Arabs, the property of officers of H. M.'s Services or members of one of the Clubs. Weight for age and inches raised 7 lbs. Maidens allowed 7 lbs., winner of the Desert Stakes to carry 5 lbs. extra. 1¼ mile. Entrance 3 G.M.

	st. lbs.	
Mr. Pittos'	c a p Gendarme..	8 0 ...Walk Over.

1ST RACE—"The Consolation Stakes." Rs

BOMBAY.

A new theatre on Grant Road is, we are told, being erected by the proprietors of the Victoria Theatre.

Rain at Surat.—The total fall of rain registered at Surat up to Friday amounted to 48 inches and 48 cents.

Infanticide.—On Saturday morning the body of a native child, of premature birth, was found in a gully at Coomarwada.

Torturing a Dog.—Mr. J. H. Blakeman appeared before the Senior Magistrate on Saturday, and obtained a summons against Mr. Thomas Bartley, whom he charged with cruelly torturing a dog.

High Court.—As we stated the other day Mr. John Jardine, of the Bombay Civil Service, Judicial Assistant, Kattywar, has been appointed Acting Registrar of the High Court, Appellate Side, during Mr. Watt's absence.

Theft.—On Friday Mr. B. S. Campbell, residing at Breach Candy, reported to the executive police the theft of three coats, two sheets, and a pair of shoes. A Madrasee is suspected of having stolen the property. Enquiries are being made into the matter.

Danger of Loading Children with Ornaments.—A Hindoo by name Dewa Tama has reported to the executive police the loss of a long silver chain and two anklets from the person of his child on Friday night, while the child was sleeping on a cot with her mother. Enquiries are being made.

Appeal Cases in the State of Sawantwadi.—A correspondent of a vernacular newspaper complains that appeals in the State of Sawantwadi are disposed of with great dilatoriness. The writer prays the Political Agent to remove this ground of complaint of the people under his charge.

The Toll Bill.—An Anglo-Marathi newspaper, while condemning the Toll Bill, observes that the civilised British Government proposes to bring under the levy of this tax a class of people which even the former rulers, whom it delights to stigmatize as barbarous, never thought of taxing.

Double Offence.—At the Fort Police Court on Saturday, before the Senior Magistrate, a man named Luxmon Waljee was charged with stealing two dhoturs, belonging to Ramjee Bapoojee. He was also charged with stealing a saree, the property of Gazee, woman. Prisoner was adjudged guilty and sentenced to receive twelve stripes.

The Gang of Conspirators in Bombay.—Two of the conspirators against whom a warrant was issued last week, at the instance of a Hindoo opium merchant, a charges of fabricating false evidence, &c., surrendered themselves on Saturday, Mr. Nana Morojee, before whom the information was laid, admitted the prisoners to bail.

A European Vagrant.—Maurice Shanahan, a European, was charged on Saturday, before the Senior Magistrate, at the instance of Mr. Curtis, chief constable of the G. I. P. Railway, with being a vagrant and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence. He was ordered to be sent to the Government workhouse attached to the House of Correction.

Programme of Music to be played by the Town Band at the Esplanade Band Stand this evening :—

March	Africano	Strauss.
Quadrille	Grand Round	Godfrey.
Overture	Marco Spada	Auber.
Valse	Mahableshwur	Inzoli.
Selection	Carneval de Venise	Paganini.
Galop	Harum Scarum	

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

The Parsee Discontents.—A Gujerathee hand-bill, signed by Mr. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and Mr. Nowrojee Manockjee Wadia was circulated in the town on Saturday, in which the persons who have signed the requisition forwarded to the Trustees of the Parsee Punchayet Fund and others are requested to attend the public meeting to be held this day (Monday) at 4 P. M. at the "All Bless Baug," when the reply of the Trustees will be duly considered.

The Salt Bill.—The *Dnyan Prakash* criticises the Salt Bill. It thinks that the proposed law will prove disadvantageous and inconvenient to the public. An extensive smuggling of salt is the plea which the Government adduces in justification of the stringent measures laid down in the Bill. Government thinks it is defrauded of about three lacs of rupees every year by smuggling. The *Dnyan Prakash* doubts the correctness of the Government estimate, but observes that even supposing the estimate to be correct, it does not justify the suppression of the numerous salt pans. For, says that paper, Government will lose a large income for certain by the suppression of the salt pans, as so much less salt will be produced; while which it is more than questionable whether smuggling would not be prevented to a very great extent.

The Gaekwar of Baroda.—A weekly Gujerattee newspaper, referring to the strong denunciations regarding the Gaekwar's administration, contained in the English and vernacular newspapers, observes that it is difficult to determine how far these denunciations are based upon actual facts, and what portion of them is the result of mere party feeling and interested misrepresentation, &c. It is notorious, says the writer, that there are two parties at Baroda antagonistic to each other, and they never fail to obtain the help of the public press to promote each its own interest. There is no doubt that the ryots of H. H. are now suffering much oppression, but, at the same time, one cannot make up his mind to believe every evil thing that is said of this Chief as an undoubted fact. Under these circumstances the writer suggests the appointment of a commission composed of impartial and upright gentlemen to inquire into the affairs of this State.

A few evenings since I was present at the most numerously attended *burra khana* I have yet seen in this or any other country. The fowls of the air were bidden as guests, and with them came the bats, while lizards, frogs, and creeping things gathered up the fragments. From the hills that overlook Parell immense flights of winged termites were issuing till the air was dizzy with the shimmer of their wings against the setting sun. Kites, crows, swifts, bulbuls, minas and other birds flew in hosts and fed as they flew; they fed also as they rested, and the gorged crows sat in rows on the roofs, satiated, but snatching right and left at the insects like greedy children who go on filling long after they are full. The kites caught the flying dainties with their claws, and put them in their mouths with that curious, but always beautiful, drawing down of the head and forward swing of the feet that produces a kind of aerial curtsey. The white-ant though plump, is but a small object, and to seize it in its flight, with no more delicate instrument than a claw, seems to me as great a feat as would be the striking of minnows with a salmon spear. All the crows and kites I have ever met were present, and as the sun set they reluctantly left the fat banquet to the bats, owls, and night jars, but the myriads of insects were apparently undiminished. The last jail delivery —for it is a kind of prison that these creatures escape from—of white-ants I witnessed, was in the last place I should have expected to see it. I was sitting on the taffrail of a P. and O. steamer near Perim in the Red Sea, when suddenly from a chink between two timbers issued a stream of winged ants that shook out their wings one after another, like ladies coming out of church, and then flew gaily astern in a thin cloud of vibrant silver. Man's device had baulked them of the destiny, careful Nature had prepared for them, and they must all have fed the fishes in the deep sea. But somebody once told me, or I have read somewhere, that white-ants have been thus carried to Europe, and that Rochelle has suffered severely from them.—*Correspondent of Pioneer.*

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Sept.	Byculla. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
14 Sunday	0 0	0 0	0 0
15 Monday	0 0	0 0	0 0
16 Tuesday	0 0	0 0	0 0
17 Wednesday	0 0	0 0	0 0
18 Thursday	0 62	1 32	0 90
19 Friday	0 10	0 12	0 28
20 Saturday	0 57	0 35	0 25
Total for the Week	1 29	1 79	1 43
Previously registered	79 3	74 93	64 54
Grand Total	80 32	76 72	65 97

HIGH COURT.—22nd September.

[Before the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent.]

LONG CAUSES.

489-72—Jefferson and Payne—Patel Jewa Kesoredas v The Secretary of State in Council—Mr C Peile (Part heard).

850-70—Leathes, Crawford, and Bowey—Narayen Crushna Laud v Ramrutton Sukharam—Dallas and Lynch (Part heard.)

563-70—Tyabjee and Sayani—Lalloobhoy Bapoobhoy v Mancooverbai, widow,—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile.

1081-67—K. Morojee—Ramchundra Wassoodew and another v Muthoora, wife of Bhoga Gowroo—Tyabjee and Sayani.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The P. and O Co.'s s. s. Baroda, 1,232 tons, Captain, J. C. Almond, sailed on Saturday last for Australia, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Galle.—Mr. J. Worter and servant. For Melbourne—Mrs Bachman and Mr. R. R. Laudof.

The Schooner Africa, 248 tons, Captain Rauchhaupt, which arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from Zanzibar, (September 1st), with a cargo of 788 pieces and 5 bags ivory, 3 crates crockery ware, 5 cases glassware, 74 cases gum, copal, 1,175 bags cloves, 1,117, planks, 30 barrels rosin, 614 cases kerosin oil, 519 cases turpentine, 2 bundles mats, 5 bags sharkfins, 1 bag merchandise, 11 bags old brass, 11 bags copper coin, and 2 packages sundries, and the following passengers :—Mr. Fred. Chapman, Mrs. Rauchhaupt, and four deck passengers. The vessels is consigned to Mr. Taria Topun.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

High Water. Time.	High Water. Height.	September.	Low Water. Time.	Low Water. Height.
H. M. 11 50 m	In. Ft. 5 6	Monday..... 22	H. M. 5 40 m	In. Ft. 5 3
.....	.....		5 45 a	5 6
0 5 m	5 5	Tuesday..... 23	6 8 m	5 4
0 11 a	5 7		6 23 a	6 1
0 36 m	5 7	Wednesday ... 24	6 57 m	4 11
0 36 a	5 5		6 50 a	6 4
1 9 m	5 8	Thursday 25	7 9 m	4 5
1 1 a	5 1		7 18 a	6 4
1 43 m	5 3	Friday 26	7 39 m	3 6
1 25 a	4 6		7 47 a	6 3
2 21 m	4 10	Saturday 27	8 13 m	2 7
1 54 a	3 9		8 23 a	5 10
3 8 m	4 1	Sunday 28	8 51 m	1 6
2 22 a	2 9		9 4 a	5 2

Moon—New, 21st, 10h. 41m. P.M.

THE FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court on Saturday, the following case was tried before Mr. Justice Marriott and a Common Jury :—

KIDNAPPING.

Syed Mahomed Burgunzee was charged with the offence of kidnapping.

Mr. Fergusson prosecuted, and Messrs. Mayhew and Inverarity defended the prisoner.

Mr. Fergusson, in stating the facts of the case to the jury, said that the prosecution would prove that some years ago he was in the service of a Sultan as a trooper at Medina. A man, who was Syed and was at Medina at that time, would identify him, and also say that at that time the prisoner had neither a wife or children. The p isoner for several years past had been in the habit of coming to Bombay and was known to a pilgrim broker, named Abdoola bin Mahomed. He would tell them that he had met the prisoner two or three times, and that on one occasion the latter told him that he had brought three Turkish women, one Seedee woman, and one boy to Bombay, and wanted to know whether he knew any one who would buy them. The pilgrim broker refused to have anything to do with the matter, and subsequently he gave information to the police. In consequence of this Mr. Souter made inquiries and found that the prisoner had left Bombay for Hyderabad in the Nizam's territory. Mr. Souter then telegraphed to Captain Dobbs, the Judicial Superintendent at Goolburga, and he sent some sowars after them. They were all taken into custody. The woman, Fullucksoor, was with them, and she first said that the prisoner was her father, and Ameeha her mother, and that she was going up to Hyderabad of her own free will. Subsequently she said that she had stated that because she was told by the prisoner to say so. She said that some months since she came with her parents from Constantinople to Cairo and while there they both died. She then went to one Sulliman Aga's house and soon after left with the prisoner and Ameena to Mecca, where the prisoner had promised to get her a good husband. From Suez they took ship to Jeddah. When they arrived in Bombay pris oner told her that this was Jeddah. She was kept in confinement for 15 days, and after that prisoner said he was going, to take her to Mecca, and they left Bombay by rail.

Several witness for the prosecution were examined during the day. The case was unfinished when the Court rose at 5 p.m. The trial will be resumed this morning.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(CONTINUATION OF DEBATE ON STEAM BOILERS BILL.)

The first, second, third, and fourth sections were agreed to.

The Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft asked if section five were meant to apply to locomotives.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell—No; yet, that is one of the points on which Mr. Moylan has expressed an opinion.

His Excellency the President—I think that to make railway companies amenable would be unnecessary, because these have their own locomotive superintendents.

The section was passed. Section VI. was also passed.

The Hon. the Advocate-General remarked that at present there was no provision in the bill providing for a boiler being examined during the pendency of a certicate, which apparently might be granted by the inspector for as long a period as he chose. He begged to move that these words be added to the section :—"Provided that no such certificate shall be granted for a longer period than twelve months; and provided also that it shall be the duty of the inspector, on the request of the owner of any boiler or prime-mover in respect of which a certificate has been granted at anytime before the expiration of such certificate, to inspect the boiler or prime-mover in respect to which the request is preferred, and, on being satisfied that the same is in good condition, to renew the said certificate for a further period not exceeding twelve months at his discretion." The hon. and learned member, in supporting his amendment, said he could quite imagine a case occurring in which four boilers attached to a certain mill would have their certificates all running out on the same day; but if this amendment were agreed to the owner might call in the inspector for one boiler at a time, and thus the whole mill would not be brought to a stand-still in consequence of every boiler fire being put out.

The Hon. Mr. Munguldass—At present an owner is completely at the mercy of the inspector regarding the examination of boilers. If he chooses he may refuse to examine one boiler at a time, and insist upon examining all the boilers in an establishment at once, the result of which will be a great pecuniary loss and annoyance to the manufacturer. I personally have nothing to complain about the present inspector in this respect; but still I have heard complaints that the owners of other Spinning Mills are not so fortunate and I am told that on one occasion a factory was closed for twenty or thirty days simply because the inspector insisted upon examining all the boilers at once instead of one at a time.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—The important question arises, is one inspector sufficient?

The Hon. the Advocate-General—There is power in the Bill to appoint more than one inspector.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell called the Council's attention to section six, and remarked that, as in Bombay the inspector had to give notice when he was coming to inspect a boiler, a similar rule should prevail for the mofussil. He begged to move the insertion of the following words after "notice" in line thirty, "and shall inform the owner of the date on which the said inspection will take place."

The amendment was agreed to.

The Hon. the Advocate-General's amendment was also agreed to.

The Hon. Colonel Kennedy thought it would be better to alter section 8 so as to leave it open to Government to appoint a commission when necessary.

A series of alterations were then made upon the section after which it read thus :—"Government shall as occasion may require appoint commissions for hearing appeals preferred by owners as provided by this Act, or for conducting inquiries on applications made by a Collector under section IV. of this Act, and such commissions shall consist of such person or persons as the Government from time to time shall nominate, and shall endure for such term as the Government shall appoint."

The section was passed.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell said section IX. was vague, in consequence of no time being stated within which an inspector should be bound to give an owner his reasons for refusing to grant him a certificate for his boiler.

The Advocate-General suggested that the inspector be made to give his reasons within twenty-four hours from the time he inspected the boiler.

The Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft considered that it might prove very oppressive also to a boiler-owner if it were not laid down within what time a commission should inquire into an appeal lodged against the decision of an inspector.

His Excellency the President concurred.

The section was then amended by the Advocate-General, to run thus—"If an inspector refuse to give a certificate to the owner of any boiler or prime mover under section VII. of this Act, he shall be bound to give to such owner in writing, within twenty-four hours, his reasons for such refusal, and any owner aggrieved by the decision of the inspector may, within one month, from the date of such refusal, lodge with the Collector an appeal to be heard by a commission appointed under section VIII. of this Act. The Collector shall forthwith forward to the commission the petition of appeal, and the said commission shall within four days after the date of the receipt of such petition of appeal, if such boiler or prime mover be situated in the city of Bombay, and within ten days after the date of the receipt of such petition of appeal if such boiler or prime mover be situated elsewhere than in the city of Bombay, inquire into and determine such appeal, and shall, if it think fit, grant a certificate;" &c.

His Excellency the President asked if the commission were to be paid.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell said that the present Commission in Bombay get fees.

The Hon. the Advocate-General said the question would settle itself, because if a member of a commission were a Government servant he could not claim payment for working on the commission, whereas if he were not he would refuse to do the work.

The section was then agreed to.

In line six of section 6 "periodical or otherwise" was deleted, and the section was passed.

It was decided that the emoluments of commissioners and inspectors should be fixed by rules framed by Government, and in the sixth line of section XI. "of," after "duties," was struck out, and these words substituted for the end of the section, "and emoluments of commissioners and inspectors appointed under this Act." The section was then passed.

Section twelve was passed. The Advocate-General, however, doubted the utility of providing that owners of boiler certificates should be compelled, when necessary, to show their certificates to a magistrate.

In lines seven and eight of section XIII. "five hundred rupees" was deleted and these words inserted after "exceeding" in line seven—"Rs. 100 for every day that he shall use the said boiler or prime mover without such certificate." In line fourteen, "one" was substituted for "five," and after "rupees" these words were inserted, "for each day after the first conviction during which the offence is continued, and in like manner after each subsequent conviction."

Section XIII. was then passed and

The Council adjourned.

The Council of H. E. the Governor of Bombay met again on Wednesday, the 10th instant, at Poona. There were present :—

His Excellency the Honourable Sir Phillip Edmond Wodehouse, K.C.B., Governor of Bombay, presiding.

His Excellency the Honourable Sir Augustus Americ Spencer, K.C.B.

The Hon. J. Gibbs.

The Hon. A. Rogers.

The Hon. Munguldass Nuthoobhoy, C.S.I.

The Hon. Col. M. K. Kennedy.

The Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I.

The Hon. E. W. Ravenscroft.

The Hon. Narayen Wassodewjee.

The Hon. J. K. Bythell.

The Hon. Colonel W. C. Anderson.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell—The motion of which I have given notice is that all the sections from fourteen to the twenty-second be expunged, but as I only wish to object to those sections which declare that no boiler shall be in charge of any person not a certificated engineer, perhaps I may be allowed to amend my motion to that effect.

Section fourteen was then agreed to.

On the suggestion of His Excellency the President section XV. was amended as follows :—all the words after "Council," in the second line, to and including "behalf," in the sixth, were deleted; "two" in the seventh line was made "one;" and in line ten "from time to time make rules which shall be published in the *Government Gazette*" was inserted between "may and make."

The section was then agreed to.

The Hon. Colonel Kennedy—I may mention here that it has been suggested to me that it would be better to have a provision inserted here similar to the provision in the Steam Vessels Bill that any person who has served a certain time in charge of a steam boiler shall *ipso facto* be granted a certificate of competency.

A discussion here took place as to whether inspectors should be under a Collector or that of the commision, and it was decided to abide by the rule of procedure laid down by the amendments in section IX.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs agreed with what the Hon. Colonel Kennedy had said, because the whole object of Government was to get competent men to look after boilers, and it did not care where that competency was obtained so long as they had it.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen concurred, and mentioned that he had been told by a Mr. Cursetjee Cowasjee, of Bhandoop, that he had a man who had worked his boilers for forty-two years, and as the man was a very good practical engineer it would be a hardship for him to lose his situation because he was not possessed of a certificate.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell and the Hon. Mr. Munguldass also concurred.

The first part of section XVI. down to "every," in the fourth line, was then deleted, and the whole section was amended to read thus—"Every applicant who is reported by the examiners to have passed the examination shall receive a certificate of competency to the effect that he is competent to act as engineer, signed by the examiners and countersigned by a Secretary to Government; and every person who shall satisfy the said examiners that he has before the passing of this Act efficiently served for a period of not less than one year as first or only engineer in charge of any steam boiler or prime mover of more than 10 horse power nominal shall be entitled to received a certificate of competency."

Section XVI. was then agreed to as amended.

His Excellency the President suggested a series of amendments upon section XVII., relating chiefly to penalties upon engineers in the event of their misconduct. The first part of the section was struck out, and as a whole it was altered to read as follows :—"If by means of any inquiry, conducted under the provisions of this Act, the misconduct, negligence, or incompetency of any engineer possessing a certificate of competency is established to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council, it shall be lawful for the said Governor in Council to cancel such certificate or to suspend the same for such time as to him shall seem fit."

The question was raised whether the certificates of competency of foreign engineers could be cancelled by the Governor in Council, and the Council inclined to the belief that the Governor in Council had power to suspend these foreign certificates in India but not to cancel them.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs asked what constituted a "competent authority" to grant certificates.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—That question has been found one of so difficult a nature that we could not exactly define it, and the matter will probably have to be left to the discretion of examiners.

Section seventeen as amended was then passed.

Section eighteen was passed after being altered to the following shape :—"A certificate of competency shall be granted by the examiners to any engineer in possession of a certificate of competency granted by any competent authority in the United Kingdom or in British India or in any British Colonial possession, and the certificate so granted by examiners shall be liable to be cancelled or suspended as provided in the preceding section."

Section XIX. was passed. The words "or of such commission as aforesaid" were struck out of lines four and five, and the section was then passed.

Regarding section XXI.,

The Hon. Mr. Bythell said—The alterations which have been made upon section XVI. so completely take the sting out of this section that I withdraw the amendment which I proposed upon it. At the same time, it appears to me that what we ought to endeavour to prevent is not so much incompetence on the part of the engineer as drunkenness or inattention on the part of the fireman. An engineer may be in charge of a spinning mill containing perhaps half-a-dozen boilers and a pair of large engines. He only visits the boiler house once or twice a day because the rest of the machinery is so complicated as to demand most of his attention, and yet the fireman or the man practically in charge of the boilers may cause an accident by his negligence or intemperance.

His Excellency the President—Yesterday you said that a very respectable establishment in Bombay thought it desirable to bribe a Government officer in order to work the boilers at a higher pressure than he said they could go; and that this inspector put in a cheap man, who at once caused accidents among the machinery.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell—I think your Excellency must have misunderstood what I said yesterday. I said this company made an arrangement with this Government inspector to work the whole concern.

His Excellency the President—And that he first came to loggerheads with the company by saying they must not work their boilers beyond a pressure of 40 lbs.?

The Hon. Mr. Bythell—No, Sir. The man previously employed by the company having had the offer of a better situation had gone up-country; but it was certainly prior to the date of this man leaving the company's employment that the inspector said the boilers could not be worked beyond a pressure of 40 lbs. On this man leaving, the directors wished to appoint somebody to the vacancy, and I suppose they must have had an application from Mr. Moylan because they appointed him, and then he put in his own man. My statement was that this man actually did work the boilers to a higher pressure than 40 lbs.

His Excellency the President—I understood you to say yesterday, as an instance of the corruption that at present went on, that this inspector said these boilers would not carry more than 40 lbs. to the square inch, and subsequently this same inspector becomes manager of the concern; puts in his own man; the boilers are worked beyond 40 lbs.; and away go the boilers.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell—I referred to the machinery. I said that I had noticed that the new engineer in charge was not able to work the presses so effectually as his predecessor, and as a matter-of-fact he broke three machines out of twelve. I saw from actual observation that he was not able to work the presses so well as his predecessor. I never heard or said that there was any question of arrangement with Mr. Moylan as to the pressure the boilers should be worked at.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—I thought you said, at all events, that the boilers were worked at a higher pressure than that which was stated in Mr. Moylan's certificate.

His Excellency the President—I must say that I was given the distinct impression yesterday that the company's arrangement was an arrangement to be let off easy by Mr. Moylan with respect to their boilers.

Sections XXI., XXII., and XXIII. were passed without alteration.

In line 18 of section XXIV. "64" was substituted for "63." In line 24, "fees payable and all" was inserted before "fines."

"Commission appointed under this Act or of the" was struck out, and "Collector of Bombay or" substituted in lines 8 and 9 of Section XXV. The Section was then passed.

The side-note of Section XXVI. was altered to "Limitation of application of Act." The section was then passed.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell wished it to be laid down that no inspector should be allowed to be interested in any factory or machine or boiler agency.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—He will be amenable to the rules affecting public servants.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—And any man can be at once removed who does not do his duty properly.

Schedule A was agreed to. To the heading of the seventh column in Schedule B, these words were added, "and maximum pressure at which a boiler may be worked."

The preamble and title were then agreed to, and

His Excellency declared the Bill read a second time.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE MOFUSSIL MUNICIPALITIES BILL.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Gibbs, the Hon. Colonel Anderson was added to the Select Committee on the Mofussil Municipalities Bill instead of the Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft, compelled to leave Poona for Bombay on business.

PETITIONS TO COUNCIL.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell said that he should like if it were agreed to that petitions regarding any of the Bills before the Council should be circulated among hon. members. Many of these petitions were of great interest, and when they were read just before the consideration of a Bill, it was impossible for hon. members to get the full value of the suggestions in the petitions.

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas suggested that all such petitions should be printed.

His Excellency the President thought it would lead to a great deal of unnecessary expense if every petition received by Government were to be printed, but he suggested that members of Select Committees might decide upon the circulation of petitions which appeared to them to be important.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers said he would be happy to furnish members with the more important petitions upon the Salt Bill.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs said the same with regard to petitions about the Mofussil Municipalities Bill.

THE PERIODICAL SURVEY OF STEAM VESSELS BILL.

The Hon. Colonel Kennedy—May it please your Excellency,—When this Bill was before the Select Committee, the Hon. Mr. Bythell gave us a number of communications on the subject from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, and these were duly considered. There seems to me to be a difference of opinion as to the necessity or non-necessity of the Bill, but upon the whole I think it is considered necessary by those gentlemen who have given their attention to the subject. The chief point of contention was that certificates should be granted to those vessels armed with certificates from Colonial and British Indian Governments as well as English. A suggestion had been made by one or more letters to newspapers that it would not be fair for us to make this Bill applicable to British vessels and allow foreign vessels to go free, but regarding this point the Committee did not feel competent to decide the question whether this Government had any power to apply the Act to vessels sailing under a foreign flag. The Bill was therefore left as it stood originally—only applicable to British steam vessels.

Mr. Nugent here read a petition regarding the Bill which had been received from the Secretary of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

The Hon. Col. Kennedy—That petition does not present any great objection to the Bill as it now stands. If cargo steamers were provided with proper certificates, I think there would be no objection to granting the immunity asked for them. It will all depend, however, upon the nature of the cargo they carry. As regards the examination of native engineers in charge of small craft, I am of opinion that Section XI. provides for their case. As regards the examination of steam-tugs, launches, &c., I do not see what the Chamber of Commerce require.

His Excellency the President—They do not wish these to come under the action of the Bill at all.

The Hon. Col. Kennedy—Well, we can have no objections to meet them there.

His Excellency—This is just the same principle as we adopted regarding the Boilers Bill when we exempted machines under 10 horse-power.

The Hon. Colonel Kennedy—Just so. As regards the point about foreign vessels, I have already explained that the Committee thought such a question had better be left to the full Council. With these remarks I beg to propose the second reading of this Bill.

The motion was agreed to, and the Council proceeded to consider the Bill in detail.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell—Sir,—I think there ought to be some amendment made upon this first section. As already pointed out in the letter of the Chamber of Commerce, many vessels coming direct to Bombay do not carry a Board of Trade certificate; and some gentlemen have pointed out to me that the section as it now stands would not exempt from survey here a new ship of the best class in Lloyds' and just off the stocks, because such a ship immediately upon its arrival in Bombay, a comparatively small port, would be boarded by Indian surveyors. I understand that one of the objects for which this bill was introduced was to remove such cases of hardship as this. The amendment I beg to propose is this, that no vessel arriving in Bombay from Great Britain or Ireland which has not been absent from port in either of these places for a period longer than six months shall be liable to be surveyed in Bombay. I do not think this amendment could lead to any serious effects.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—Supposing a vessel leaves, say, Liverpool without a Board of Trade certificate, is it examined at all in Liverpool before it sails?

The Hon. Mr. Bythell—Yes; vessels are examined by the Underwriters' Association. A ship is always insured, but neither her cargo nor hull can be insured unless she has a certificate from the underwriters.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—Then would it not be better simply to exempt vessels with a Board of Trade or an insurance certificate?

The Hon. Mr. Bythell—Yes—if the certificates were granted by certain underwriters' associations.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—Do accidents never occur to steamers between Britain and Bombay?

The Hon. Mr. Bythell—Very few.

The Hon. Col. Kennedy—I have a list of such accidents before me, and I think they have been more numerous than the hon. gentleman is aware of.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—I think that Mr. Plimsoll has pointed out that proper precautions are not taken with a good many steamers which leave England.

His Excellency the President—I have seen a good deal about shipping, and I have not the least doubt about there being a great necessity for reform.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell—If you adopt the principle—as you will if you declare that after a short thirty days run from England a steamer may be surveyed upon arrival here—of vessels having to be surveyed at whatever port may be their destination, there will be nothing to hinder every little port in the Mediterranean from setting up a right to survey British steamers.

His Excellency the President—The matters treated of in this Bill have been all laid before the Board of Trade, which doubtless is desirous of removing restrictions from British shipping as much as possible, and, therefore, I think this Council ought to be very cautious in proceeding in this matter. I believe that everything which the Board of Trade asked us for is already granted in the Bill, and I repeat we ought to be very cautious before acting in the direction desired by the Hon. Mr. Bythell.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—I certainly think that steamers with no certificate at all ought to be surveyed.

After some further consideration, "or by Lloyds' Association of Underwriters or by the Liverpool Association of Underwriters" was inserted between "Government" and "shall" in line 21.

Section I. was then passed.

The same words were placed after "Government," in line nine of Section II., which was passed.

His Excellency the President said he could not see the force of the Chamber of Commerce's objection to the third section.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell could not remember the reasons which induced the Chamber to make the objection.

Sections III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII. were passed without alteration.

The Council then proceeded to make alterations upon the remaining sections—relating to the examination of engineers—similar to those which were made upon the corresponding sections in the Steam Boilers Inspection Bill.

In Section IX., "or any Board or officer duly authorised by him in that behalf" was struck out from lines 2, 3, 4, and 5; in line 5 "one" was substituted for "two;" in line 8, "which shall be published in the *Government Gazette*" was inserted after "rules."

The section was then passed.

In Section X., "The Governor-in-Council, or such board or officer as aforesaid, shall deliver to" was struck out from lines 1, 2, 3, and 4, "Every" commencing the section; "shall receive" was inserted after "satisfactorily" in line 6; and the following words were added after "Engineer" in the 9th line—"signed by the examiners and countersigned by a Secretary to Government."

The section was then passed.

In line one, Section XI., "shall satisfy the examiners that" was placed after "who;" "he" was placed before "has" in line three; "competency" was substituted for "service" in line nine. The remainder of the section from "Each" downwards was deleted.

Section XI. was then passed.

In Section XII., the following words were inserted before "unless" in the third line—"other than steam vessels holding a certificate granted by the British Board of Trade or by any British Indian or British Colonial Government, or by Lloyds' Association of Underwriters, or by the Liverpool Association of Underwriters;" and in line nine "or a certificate of service" was struck out.

Section XII. was then passed.

Section XIII. was passed.

Section XIV. was passed after the last three lines were made to read as follows :—"operation of this Act, steam tugs, steam barges, and steam launches."

The first three lines and "of" in the fourth line were struck out of section XV., and these words substituted —"If by means of any inquiry conducted under the provisions of this Act;" and in lines six and seven "is established to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council it shall be lawful for the said Governor in Council," was substituted for "or a certificate of service." Section XV. was then passed.

Section XVI. was deleted as being unnecessary in consequence of alterations upon previous sections.

In Section XVI. "whether" was struck out of the first line, and "or service" from the second. The section was then passed.

In Section XVII. "or of such other authority as aforesaid" was struck out of lines 4 and 5. The section was then passed.

In Section XIX. (formerly XX.) "from such date as the Governor-in-Council may determine by notification in the *Government Gazette*," was inserted after "effect" in the second line, and the remainder of the section was struck out.

The section was then passed.

Schedule B. was next passed.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs then suggested that the shape of the Bill should be made similar to that of the Bengal Acts—that is divided into "parts" for each separate subject treated of.

The suggestion was agreed to, and the last three sections of the Act were carried to the front of the Bill, where their numbering was reversed, the last going first. "Part I.—Preliminary" was placed after the title; and "Part II.—Examination of Engineers" was placed before what was Section VIII. as the Bill originally stood. In consequence of these alterations the whole of the numbering of the sections in the Bill was altered.

The preamble and title of the Bill were agreed to, after which it was declared to be read a second time.

His Excellency the President then adjourned the meeting till the 25th.

INDIAN ITEMS.

During the month of June last, 9,693 maunds of cotton, valued at Rs. 1,25,206, were exported from British Burmah.

His Excellency the Viceroy has sent the liberal sum of Rs. 500 as a donation to the Calcutta Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

The *Neilgherry Courier* says that Captain the Hon'ble H. M. Hobart, 103rd Regiment, is negotiating an exchange with Captain Persse, of the Staff Corps.

From Roorkee we hear that on Tuesday morning upwards of eight inches had been registered as the fall for the previous twenty-six hours.—*Pioneer.*

The King of Burmah's steam-yacht Tse-kya Yeen Byan, on her way to Mandalay from Rangoon, has grounded about twenty miles above Yanangysung, and there is said to be but little prospect of getting her off.

A Simla letter says—Two Martins (not the bird but the beast) were discovered down at Anandale on Sunday last (one was killed and the other obtained alive), and have been presented to Mr. Hume's menagerie and museum at Rothney Castle, Jacko.

Two lads from the Lawrence Asylum here have recently been, or shortly will be, enlisted into the army. The Government and military authorities give every encouragement for such enlistments being carried out among the lads in the Asylum.—*Neilgherry Courier.*

We learn that the works of the Aska Sugar Company have been purchased by Mr. F. J. V. Minchin, of Aska, and Mr. C. N. Minchin of Bimlipatam, together with several native partners, and that the business of manufacturing sugar and rum is being continued.—*Madras Times.*

Flour.—It appears that until recently the bread supplied to the troops in this garrison was made of the flour from Australia, but now it has been determined to mix the country wheat flour with it. This will increase the price of wheat again, as the Government are the principal purchasers of this commodity.—*Bangalore Spectator.*

The Bangalore Rifle Meeting.—The Bangalore Rifle Meeting opens this morning at half-past six o'clock with the Commissioner's Cup valued at five hundred rupees. The Non-Commissioned Officers' Plate, valued at two hundred rupees, and presented by Major-General Borton, C. B., will also be competed for to-day.—*Athenæum and Daily News*, Sept. 19.

Murder.—A brutal murder was committed on Friday night last in the house of the late Baboo Sooroop Chunder Mullick of Chorebagan. It is reported that the nephew of the deceased, named Oodoy, having been disgusted with him for some insult, avenged himself by this rash act. The murderer has not yet been apprehended.—*Indian Daily News*, Sept. 17.

We understand that the local Government have decided on disbanding two regiments of the Mysore Horse, thus reducing the number from five to three. Men of from 25 to 30 years' service are to be pensioned, while the others are to receive gratuities in proportion to their time of service. As each trooper owns his own horse, the best horse will be purchased by Government, we learn, at Rs. 200 each. We reserve comment for a future issue.—*Bangalore Examiner.*

Lucknow.—An occurrence, which, it is hoped, will not take a serious turn, took place here lately. A lady who was possessed of a lap dog had her attention attracted to its being worried by another dog, and on repairing to the rescue was, in the act of taking up the lap dog, severely bitten on the hand from one of the dogs. It is believed that the lap dog, in an effort to retaliate on his foe, gave the bite, but this is said to be doubtful. The attacking dog was foaming from the mouth and extremely rabid.—*Delhi Gazette.*

A Wonderful Escape.—A Portuguese lad, aged about five years, had a narrow escape from being killed last week by a fall from a height of about sixty feet, from the roof of a three-storied house adjoining the Chinese Temple in Blackburu's Lane. The boy had, it appears, been running after a kite on the terrace of the house, when, getting on to the ledge, he lost his balance, and fell over. Fortunately, however, he fell into a drain filled with water fully four feet deep, which broke his fall, and he was picked up uninjured, with the exception of a few scratches and flesh wounds. —*Englishman.*

The Maharajah Scindiah has just recovered from an abscess in his throat, and has exhaled his satisfaction by giving fees and festivities. The baksees can hardly be expected to regret his illness, for it has brought them twelve thousand rupees, besides shawls many and various. The Dr. Gull of Gwalior has been remunerated for his services with a grant of two villages in perpetuity. Several poor Brahmin prisoners have been liberated from jail, and thousands of fakeers made happy with donations varying in amount from one to five rupees. The fakeers and Brahmins must be sorely tempted to pray that His Highness be afflicted with a second abscess.—*Pioneer.*

The Death of Lieut Col. Dyer.—We regret to have received information which reached Madras to-day by telegraph that Lieut Col. T. D. T. Dyer, who has till recently commanded the European Veterans at Palavaram, has died

THE EXHIBITION FETE.

(FROM THE "TIMES" AUSTRIAN CORRESPONDENT.)

VIENNA, Aug. 23.

At last there is a success—a thorough success—to register in connexion with the Exhibition. The boldest dreams conceived by the Director-General have been realized—at least, for one day last evening—at the Exhibition fête yesterday. He had not in vain planned all those vast galleries; those shady thickets which once extended all about the Exhibition had not been sacrificed uselessly in order to open out wide avenues in every direction; the Municipality of Vienna had not been beguiled into useless expense when it was induced to open out new lines of communication to the Prater, build new bridges, grant new tramway lines, licence new omnibus companies and cabs; for all this was urgently wanted yesterday, and more would have been agreeable had it been at hand. The people, for once, had fully responded to the invitation to come down and celebrate a popular fête in the exhibition grounds, and it became a popular fete in the fullest sense of the word, and on a scale which would rival anything Paris or London might show under the circumstances. There are no returns yet at hand of those who passed the turnstiles, and even a Moltke, accustomed as he may be to judge of numbers, would have been rather at a loss to say by how many that crowd surpassed in number 100,000. But the whole of the vast space was densely crowded, so that you had to go to the remotest bypath if you wanted a little room and quiet. Already, before noon, more people had passed through the turnstiles than on an average day, and these were only regular exhibition visitors who combined the sight-seeing with the fête in the evening and made a regular day of it. The great bulk came in the afternoon after their early dinner, and then it was a regular migration, which set in from all directions, and which lasted till late at night. It was a working day, and many could not get away from their business till late at night. That it was so you could observe from the change which occurred in the appearance of the crowd as evening set in. Early in the afternoon it was rather a smart crowd, with many ladies well dressed, as for a garden fête; but by degrees there came a mixture of the artisan and workmen class and small tradespeople, which quite predominated as night set in.

What Exhibitions have proved elsewhere was shown here likewise—namely, it is not the strangers who supply the masses, but people of the town and the Provinces. The large advertisements might call it an International Fete, but it was so only by courtesy. It was, in reality, a fête of the people of Vienna and the Province. In the morning you might have still discovered a mixture of strangers in the crowd, but as the day wore on, and, above all, as evening set in, you were in Austria, or, more properly, in Vienna, among the Viennese. For one word you might hear in French, English, or any other foreign language, you heard thousands in German, and, above all, in the broadest Vienna dialect. Next to it came German—in all the dialects of the Empire—and Hungarian. It was well that the crowd came thus gradually from morning till evening, for thereby all crush was avoided. Of course every sort of conveyance was taken into requisition, even by this gradual arrival, which lasted some 12 hours, and the turnstiles went on clinking the whole day long; but there was never an uncomfortable block, so evenly did the stream continue flowing.

It was really pleasant to see for once that vast space, which one had so often seen bare and empty, filled at last. As the fête was only to begin at 4 p. m., and as the sun although much less powerful than it was a week ago, was still too much in the early part of the afternoon, even those who came only for the fete had little choice but to stroll about the Exhibition buildings, which were full r than I have seen them yet. Even on the best days it is only the Nave, the Art Court, and the Machinery Department which you see well tenanted; while in the side-galleries, and, above all, in the covered courts, only a stray straggler is visible." Yesterday even those who so often complain about their bad places could not say they were overlooked.

But soon you saw that it was not interest in all those fine things which had brought people together this time, for long before the fog-horn, at 6 p. m., announced the closing of the exhibition buildings, all was empty. Already, at 4 p. m., the bands were at their places and had begun to play, one near the south-west entrance, where the large beer saloons of Dreher, two of Pilsen, and the Hungarian wine-house, which had, however, its own customary band of gipsies, are crowded together. Two other bands were stationed sideways from the main avenue leading up to the South Portal—one before the Imperial Pavilion, and the other before the pavilion of the Jury. Of course Langenbach's orchestra was in its usual place on the stand behind the Egyptian building, where Brazil has set up a gigantic araucaria stem, reminding one of the defunct Wellingtonias in the Tropical Department of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham. A fifth band was stationed in what still remains of the original Prater groves, in the hollow towards the south enclosure, where the buxom maidens of Styria dispense the light wines of their country in front of their picturesque wooden châlet, and where blacks of all shades serve sherry-cobblers or any of those numerous American drinks which are prepared in the wigwam of tarred cotton, bell-tent-like in shape, and painted over with figures of Red Indians going through all sorts of impossible feats. The four places where the bands played naturally became the great points of attraction. All those rows of chairs which stand there usually empty were filled now, every one of them, and there were hundreds—nay, thousands—looking out for others. Commissionaires were running about in all directions on the look-out for more chairs; it was not easy, for those in front of the South Portal, where the band plays usually towards evening, within reach as they were, moreover, of the bands, were already occupied in anticipation of the illumination of the building by electric light, for which the preparations were going on close by. At the cafes and restaurants there were not only no spare chairs, but at every one of them there were people prowling about to pounce upon the first vacant chair, whether it was before the Swiss coffee house, the Swedish restaurant, one of the beer saloons, or anywhere else. He who longed for beer drank coffee, and he who wanted an ice drank mint julep, only to be able to sit down. Still, somehow other, there were found enterprising Commissionnaires who contrived to get possession of chairs, which became, above all on the Mozartplatz, where Langenbach's band was playing, and where the men's choirs were going to perform in the evening, objects of eager competition, rising rapidly two and three hundred per cent. in price. So those who could not get a chair sat down wherever they could find room—on the steps of the buildings, on any place a little elevated above the gravel roads, were it even but a post scarcely roomy enough for the cleverest goat or chamois to stand upon, and even, for want of anything else, on the gravel road itself. All this may have been very uncomfortable in many instances, but it produced a picturesque *coup d'œil*, this camping of a whole people.

As darkness began to set in the place began to be illuminated. As for parmanent illumination, the managers of the fête had not done much, for with the exception of the Mozartplatz, where pyramidal gaslights were put up, the wooden posts being disguised by green foliage, and where the stand of the orchestra was brilliantly lighted by gas-lights under globes, the only other places which were specially illuminated were the covered passages which lead up from the main entrance to the Exhibition building, right and left. In these coloured Chinese paper lamps were hung up, which did not give much light, but added their share to the general effect. This was produced by the private enterprise of the proprietors of the numerous restaurants and cafes, beer saloons, refreshment booths, &c. They all vied with each other, so that above, in the south-west portion of the grounds, where these establishments are crowded together, it was quite a long *vista* of illumination. Most of them had kept to the Chinese paper lamp, but some, like the Liesing beer saloon, the Russian restaurant, and the Hungarian winehouse, had adhered to the old glass lamp which had certainly the best of it. With two exceptions none of the other detached buildings lying in that line had made any exertion in the way of of illuminations. One of these exceptions were the Japanese, who are to be found wherever there is life and movement.

Beside the usual gas lamps, the managers of the *fête* had trusted to electric light to do what was needed in the way of illuminating the main points. Two of Siemens' dynamo-electric apparatuses were placed—one in front of the South Portal, the other at the entrance door—to throw a ray of light on the portico of the building and on the lantern of the Rotunda, while two of the usual electric suns, cunningly disguised by a stage of foliage, were placed right and left to illuminate the Imperial Pavilion and the pavilion of the Jury, as well as the fountains lying between. Opinions as to the superiority of the methods were divided, some decidedly preferring the glaring, but more intense light of the old method to the more mellow light of the new one, and the latter would have been more poetical had it not been for the puffing of the little engine by which the apparatus is worked. For the variety of the thing, blue and red reflectors were tried; but they could not be called a success, the light being still further dimmed by them.

But although this illumination was not on a scale corresponding either to the size of the place or the number of the people, the latter seemed in good humour. There was evidently that disposition to be pleased which sometimes fails when the most effective means are employed to produce it, and which at other times arises spontaneously without that means. So it was yesterday. There was that dense crowd swayed hither and thither by every small change in the light, laughing, joking, and indulging in exclamations of almost childish delight. Occasionally the operator turned his light on the crowd, and up went at once hundreds of sticks and parasols to catch the ray of light. When, towards 8 p.m., the choir began its performance on the Mozartplatz, there was a rush in that direction; but then every place within a few hundred yards had long found its tenant, and the crowd was so densely packed that it could move neither way. Yet, in spite of this, order was tolerably well kept. The curious thing was the sound of the crowd—a sort of low murmur; they were not voices you heard, but, as it were the breathing of a great multitude, and yet very few could hear anything except the loudest parts of the performance.

Nothing could be more admirable than the behaviour of that vast crowd. I did not see a drunken man; scarcely a high word passed in that crowd, and the few policemen were almost invisible, and certainly not wanted. It seemed as if King People giving a *fête* to himself had felt that it was his duty to show himself as dignified as any crowned Monarch. Yes, it was the people who was King all yesterday, and as a powerful one, too, he made his appearance. The Viennese are early people, and the road from the Prater is long; so already about 8 30 p. m. people began to leave. In every direction the stream set in towards the entrance gates, flowing steadily, and without intermission, west, south, east, and north, and yet when you came back again an hour later there was still that sea of heads apparently scarcely diminished by the out-flow in all directions, but when at last the performance of the choirs was over, and all the bands had collected before the south portal, they took each another direction towards the entrance door, preceded by men carrying *lampions*, the crowd following each of them. No better way could have been imagined to clear the grounds quickly than by thus escorting the crowd to the doors not only, but out of the Prater.

It was an imposing sight, more impressive than any fête a crowned Monarch can give to himself. All that Vienna could collect in means of conveyance was ready there for the orders of the Sovereign of the day. The bulk consisted of cabs, tramway cars, omnibuses, all sorts of business carts, and only a sprinkling of equipages; but, then, what Court could muster such an array? Above all, on the main line of road up the Praterstreet the tramway cars were standing in a row outward-bound to take up the Sovereign people; while the row of cabs and omnibuses extended almost to the Aspern-bridge, a distance above a mile and a half from the Exhibition. And, after all, what was the number of those who had found means of conveyance in comparison to those who were making their way home on foot? It was a large town homewards-bound.

A ter so many failures, the managers may well be elated by their success yesterday. They have hit it at last, and there is no reason why they should not go on, seeing that they are at last on the right tack. Had they from the beginning understood the importance of the popular element at home, which in such undertakings must be reckoned upon more than strangers and fine people, much might, perhaps, have been done. As for the expense of such fêtes, it must be quite defrayed by the revenue yesterday has yielded. They might surely reckon likewise on the co-operation of publicans, for they had a grand day of it, and even those in worst repute had yesterday a crowd of customers. The fête besides may give a hint as to the future application of the Exhibition grounds. Of course, all the private buildings must be removed as well as the nave and galleries of the main building, leaving only the Rotunda with its surroundings. There are still the remains everywhere of the trees and thickets, which, with some care and fresh planting, may become the nucleus of additional pleasure grounds. There will be plenty among the publicans who will only be too willing to keep their places and pay rent, and the people's park and recreation ground, with permanent exhibitions in the buildings which will remain, may become as permanent a feature of the Prater and as popular as your own Crystal Palace at Sydenham.

PROGRESS OF THE ECCLESIASTICAL CONFLICT.

It is not at all wonderful that Catholic Governments, or Governments with a large body of Catholic subjects to deal with, should find their difficulties rapidly growing on their hands. In one sense indeed they have themselves to thank for a crisis which they might probably have averted with a tenth part of the trouble in which they now find themselves involved. It may be in the recollection of our readers that Prince Hohenlohe, the Prime Minister of Bavaria, addressed a circular shortly before the assembling of the Vatican Council to the great Powers of the Continent, calling their attention to the political bearing of the dogmas which it was notoriously the aim of the Court of Rome to establish, and urging some joint action on the part of the European Cabinets which had, according to all former precedent, an indisputable right to be represented at the approaching Synod. But the leading statesmen of other countries did not share his views. Partly perhaps from a disinclination to take their cue from one of the smallest Catholic States, and still more from a facile reliance on the modern Liberal doctrine of the independence of Church and State, and the absolute indifference of religious doctrines to the State, as such, they declined to interfere. And they were studiously encouraged in this policy of abstention by the tone of the Ultramontane journals, which up to the last moment persistently denied or disguised the real objects of the Council, and by the official assurances of the Court of Rome that the relations of Church and State could be in no way affected by its deliberations, and that ambassadors were not admitted now as heretofore, because the two Powers had ceased to be united, although this very separation had been just before anathematized in the Syllabus. The event has verified, as every one who knew anything about the matter felt sure all along that it would verify, Prince Hohenlohe's anticipations in every respect. The measures which it was found convenient to disclaim beforehand were forced through the Council, and it appeared soon enough that the Jesuits, who were their real authors, did not intend them to remain a dead letter. It was absurd ever to imagine that this could be the case. The Roman Curia may have lost something of its traditional astuteness, and there can be little doubt that in enacting the infallibilist dogma it has forged a two-edged weapon which sooner or later is sure to be turned against itself; already, indeed, it has provoked an organized resistance throughout Germany and Switzerland, and given a fresh impulse to the sceptical tendencies of the day within, as well as, to some extent, without, the borders of the Roman Catholic Church. But the Court of Rome and its Jesuit advisers were not so irrational as to force through a momentous decree, which revolutionizes the whole basis of Catholic belief, in the teeth of a strong opposition, without any practical object at all. They knew well that it must necessarily effect an entire unsettlement of the moral and religious beliefs of all who seriously accept it, and, which is more directly to our present purpose, that, whenever it is consistently carried out, it must derange all the existing relations of Church and State. That multitudes, both of priests and laymen, have professed to accept the new definitions of Papal infallibility and universal ordinary jurisdiction, without any perceptible change in their views and line of conduct, is quite true, but that only proves that their submission is an empty form. The bishops are in a different position; what ever may be their private opinions, they cannot publicly affirm a doctrine and then decline to act upon it. Accordingly Catholic Germany and Switzerland are in a blaze. The prosecution, now pending, of Archbishop Ledachowski for ignoring the new law in his appointments to benefices, and the standing quarrel about the inspection of seminaries in every Prussian diocese, supply obvious illustrations of the growing intensity of the quarrel. But far more important, both in its bearings on the Old Catholic movement and on the general condition of ecclesiastical affairs in Germany, is the recent decision of the Supreme Court of Appeal at Berlin, to which we now desire to call attention. Its probable influence on the future of the movement is obvious enough, when we remember what a large proportion of mankind are either more or less indifferent to the question of religious truth, or, if they have decided convictions, lack the courage and endurance to avow them at the cost of serious inconvenience. In Germany infallibilism has got the name of *Hungerdogma*, and of course to the clergy, who are mostly dependent on their office for their bread, it makes all the difference whether the avowal of Old Catholic principles involves the loss of their status and means of livelihood. Henceforth they will know that in Prussia no such issues are involved.

The question arose in this wise. An Ultramontane priest of Rhenish Prussia had published a violent and abusive attack on the Old Catholic services, and was prosecuted for a breach of the 166th Article of the Penal Code, which prohibits any insult being offered to the worship of religious societies recognized by the State. The local Court refused redress, on the plea that the Old Catholics did not belong to any recognized community, having left the Roman Catholic Church, and not having obtained civil recognition as a separate body, the Evangelical and Catholic Churches being the only two known to the law in Prussia. Against this strange ruling, which left them at the mercy of any zealot who might choose to hound on a fanatical mob to outrage their churches and disturb their solemn worship, the Old Catholics very naturally appealed to the Supreme Court at Berlin; and its decision, which simply affirms the position assumed by themselves from the first, has an importance, direct and indirect, reaching far beyond the particular occasion which evoked it. The lower Court had rejected their claim to be regarded as Catholics "in the sense of the patent of 1847," on the ground of their not accepting the decrees of the Vatican Council passed in 1870, and therefore not holding Catholic doctrine, and this notwithstanding their publicly reiterated assertion that they maintained precisely the same doctrines which they had always held and taught, and the official denial by the Prussian Government of the legal validity of the Vatican decrees. The Supreme Court of Appeal has reversed this sentence as "not proceeding on judicial principles, but on grounds of ecclesiastical partisanship, one-sided, and capricious," and then pronounces as follows:—"As to the forming of a new religious society in the sense of the patent of March 30, 1847, that cannot affect the Old Catholics but rather the New Catholics who are in fact, setting up a new doctrine, and, on the strength of their being in actual possession of the Catholic churches and Church property, demand to be treated as the sole true members and representatives of the Roman Catholic Church." It would be impossible to lay down more distinctly the full and paramount right of the Old Catholics to be regarded as true members and representatives of the Catholic Church in the only sense known to the law; and, considering that they maintain unchanged all the doctrines of the Church with which the compact of 1847 was made, it is difficult to see what other decision could have been given. It follows of course that the large and increasing body who have joined Dr. Döllinger in rejecting the new dogmas of the Vatican are entitled to all rights and privileges accruing to them as Catholics, and that their clergy are eligible to any benefices or bishoprics which the Government may have to bestow. It is difficult, we repeat, to see how any other verdict could have been pronounced consistently with the admitted facts of the case and the attitude assumed all along by the Prussian Government towards the Council. But the Ultramontane organs, keenly conscious of the probable results of the decision, feel or affect an astonishment which appears almost to have deprived them of the power of articulate utterance. The *Germania* styles the judgment "insolent, monstrous, and simply ridiculous," professes to doubt its genuineness, and accuses the reporters of insulting the Supreme Tribunal. The *Tablet* more concisely describes the judgment as "fudge," and with that elegant and racy freedom of diction in which Ultramontane controversialists are unrivalled, calls the old Catholics "Dollingerists, Schultists, Professorialists, Connubialists," &c. But hard names break no bones and alter no facts. Meanwhile, in accordance with the invitation issued by Dr. Schulte, as President of the Old Catholic Congress, a large assemblage of clergy and laity met on Monday last in the Laurens Church at Deventer, to witness the consecration of Dr. Reinkens, as missionary Bishop, for the old Catholics of Germany, by Mgr. Heykamp, Bishop of Haarlem. The new Bishop of Haarlem was consecrated at the same time. The ceremony, as we learn from the report of a correspondent who was present, was in strict accordance with the Roman ritual, except that the customary Bulls and oaths of allegiance to the Pope were of course omitted. The church was crowded, and after the function Mgr. Heykamp delivered a long address in Dutch to the newly consecrated prelates and the clergy and people, which is said to have produced a profound impression. He dwelt on the grave significance of the ceremony just concluded and the important duties which Bishop Reinkens would have to discharge, and pointed to the fact that the Old Catholic Church of Holland, which was sometimes said to be dying out, was now being reinforced by the thousands and tens of thousands of their brethren in the faith who were flocking to join the Old Catholics of Germany. Bishop Reinkens has issued a pastoral, which, however, is not yet before us, and it is understood that he will fix his residence at Bonn.

In Switzerland a meeting of the delegates of the various Old Catholic congregations already established in the country is announced to be held at Olten on the 31st of August, with special reference to the approaching Congress at Constance on September 12, which the Swiss deputies have been most cordially and pressingly invited to attend. The question of the future relations of the Swiss to the German movement, which has hitherto been one of moral sympathy and support merely, thus becomes a matter of practical urgency. And this, as the programme of the meeting at Olten points out, involves the further question of the internal organization of the Old Catholics in Switzerland, and the means to be adopted for effecting the necessary reforms in worship and discipline. It behoves them to consider whether the time is not now arrived for establishing an Old Catholic bishopric for Switzerland also. At a meeting of Liberal Catholics from eleven Cantons held at Bern last week, it was resolved that this matter should be at once taken into consideration, and the large congregation of Old Catholics at Geneva were urgent for a speedy settlement. It is accordingly with a view to discussing these points, in preparation for the Third Old Catholic Congress summoned for September 12 at Constance, that the Swiss deputies are to meet at Olten on the last day of August.

If from Europe we turn our eyes to South America, there too the Vatican Council is seen to be producing its natural fruits. The quarrel between the Roman See and the Government of Brazil has been brought to a head by the public excommunication of some Freemasons by the bishops, acting under orders from Rome, without obtaining the civil sanction required by law, and followed by the refusal to marry or bury them, and to baptize or confirm their children. This has led to popular tumults at Pernambuco, which could not be put down without the intervention of the military; and, on a formal complaint being made to the Council of State, the Bishop was censured for illegal conduct, and required to withdraw his excommunications. He refused, and is being prosecuted by the Government. So far the story reads very like a page out of the latest ecclesiastical records of Prussia. But there is, in fact, a deeper and more long-standing ground of discontent in Brazil, which is probably indicated in the rumour that the Government contemplates retaliating on the bishops by the establishment of obligatory civil marriage. This does not at first sight appear to have any very close connexion with the excommunication of Freemasons, and looks like rather an extreme measure for a Government which has generally shown itself so ready to play into the hands of Ultramontanism. But the cause is not really far to seek. For many years past the Brazilian bishops, in defiance of the professed teaching of their Church—which regards the sacrament of marriage as dependent on the consent of the parties themselves, and not on the ministry of the priest—have maintained the absolute invalidity of Protestant marriages, and consequently have treated married Protestants as living in concubinage. What sounds still more incredible, but is nevertheless true, is that some fifteen years ago they induced the State so far to sanction this monstrous claim as to insert a clause in a general Marriage Act providing that a Protestant husband or wife on joining the Church of Rome should be freed from the previous obligation of marriage, which the law under certain conditions admits between Protestants for purposes of police. There are a great number of Protestant settlers in Brazil, both German and English, and it of course followed that any of them who was tired of his wife, and carrying on an intrigue with a native woman, had only to proclaim himself a Catholic, when he could at once repudiate his wife and marry his mistress. In short, there was the convenience of a universal divorce court for all Protestants without any of the trouble or expense. But the scandal became so intolerable that the Government has now receded from this iniquitous position, and refuses any longer to endorse the clerical claim to have Protestant marriages treated as invalid. The bishops, however, who, if common report speaks true, might find abundant examples of concubinage nearer home, stick to their point, and it is probably with a view to simplify matters that a general enforcement of civil marriage is proposed. Be that as it may, the novel pretensions of the Roman hierarchy, acting under Vatican guidance, clearly promise to be as extravagant, and as provocative of conflict and confusion, in the New World as in the Old.—*Saturday Review.*

An Extraordinary Visitor.—The *Observer* extracts from the *National Zeitung* an account of an extraordinary accident, consisting in the driving of a railway engine into a house at Dusseldorf. The occupier of the place—a furniture warehouse—says, in a letter to his brother:—"It happened at half-past 7 in the morning, as I was sitting in the room with my whole family, taking breakfast. I was ready to go to business, and had risen for that purpose. As I looked by chance out of the window there came towards the house, with great rapidity, an engine. I saw at once what a catastrope threatened, and cried out, 'We are all lost; the engine is going through the house; run to the back!' Before, however, the room door could be reached (in about 15 or 20 seconds) the thing was over; the locomotive had driven through the warehouse, had broken through the boards and a partition wall, and stood puffing by the stove behind. God be praised, the house did not fall down! But my next fear was that there would be a fire. I could not reach the staircase, the way being through smoke and steam. I climbed over a little roof, by means of a ladder, down to the yard behind, in order to open the escape valve. Unfortunately, this was so injured that it had become useless. I left the ladder lying against the end of the house, to which my family had fled, in order that they might escape by it to the street; and this was done. Through the help of my own workpeople, and of some 30 masons and servants, further misfortune was averted. I immediately caused all the windows to be propped and supported, in order to prevent the falling of the gable, which, up to the present moment, has happily not occurred. The engine went on snorting until half-past 11. It still remains in the house, and it cannot be removed for some days."

THE LATE AMERICAN FORGERIES.

Since the trial of Fauntleroy, in 1824, no case of forgery has created so great a sensation as that just terminated at the Central Criminal Court. It may, indeed, be doubted, notwithstanding the confessions of one of the convicts, whether the "business" in which he was so expert a practitioner has of late years made such "very great strides" as he described. Fauntleroy's achievements in that line surpassed those of the American forgers, so far, at any rate, as these are known. He was said to have actually embezzled no less than 400,000*l.*, though the Bank only prosecuted for 170,000*l.*; and he had carried on his nefarious practices undetected and unsuspected for years together. His work, however, consisted simply in the repetition of one particular crime. Strange to say, he kept an account of his proceedings in his own handwriting which exceeds in plainness of confession even the statement of George Macdonnell. The police found in his desk a detailed list of transactions involving sums to the amount of 120,000*l.*, at the foot of which was an acknowledgment that all the money had been realized by sales of stock belonging to other parties—also specified—through forged powers of attorney. There was no organized conspiracy in the matter. Fauntleroy had no accomplices. He simply committed one forgery after another, in the same way and for the same purpose, until he was discovered—a consummation long retarded by the presumed integrity of his character and the unquestioned respectability of his position. There was more "art," it may be admitted, in the operations of the four men just convicted. Their work could hardly have been executed except through the resources of a confederacy. Fauntleroy forged the names of his own friends and customers, constituting himself their attorney for dealing with their funded property, and when he had turned this into money he had his own bank through which to pass the proceeds. He needed but two qualities for the conduct of the business—dishonesty and audacity; whereas these forgers of our own day had a variety of difficulties to surmount. Their depredations, too, as cannot be doubted, and need not be disguised, were prosecuted over half the globe; indeed, it is curious to observe how much Macdonnell incidentally and undesignedly confesses in the statement intended to qualify his own doings and efface the guilt of others.

When "we first came to England," said he, it was without a preconcerted scheme for the perpetration of the fraud. The "we," as he had previously observed, comprised the two Bidwells and himself. Why, then, did these three "come to England," and what was their errand? After a short stay they left this country, without, as he declares, any intention of returning. They did, however, return, "circumstances" having "occurred" to change their minds. What circumstances were these? They proceeded to the Continent, with the design, as he quietly stated, of doing "certain business" between "Vienna and Frank fort-on-the-Main." Circumstances, however, prevented that business also, and again Macdonnell found himself in England, being obliging enough presently to inform us that "in "the course of our operations on the Continent, "between Vienna and Frankfort, last autumn there "was a good amount of money left uncollected." What were these "operations," and how had the uncollected money been realized? He and his friends went also, he says, to South America. What was their business there? To these inquiries, suggested as they are irresistibly by the convict's own words, some tolerably clear replies can be gathered from evidence alleged to be in the possession of the prosecution. When the three confederates left England for the Continent Macdonnell and Austin Bidwell went to Berlin and Dresden, while George Bidwell proceeded alone to Bordeaux, Marseilles, and Lyons. They took with them forged letters of introduction and credit, and by means of these documents obtained a sum of £8000, with which they returned to London. They did sail afterwards for South America, as stated, and there again, by means of forged letters, they realized £10,000. It was after these "operations" that the three met in London once more and entered upon that plot which has just been brought home to them. The prisoner Noyes, it was said, only arrived in England from America in the month of December last, and obtained his situation as a clerk to Austin Bidwell by advertising in a newspaper. Very possibly; but what had been his occupation in America, and what character did he bring with him? He had been undergoing, it is stated, a sentence of seven years' imprisonment in the State Prison in New Jersey for forging a check upon a bank, but had been released, through the intercession of friends, before the expiration of his term. This was in March last year, and it was within ten months of his discharge from gaol that he took service with Bidwell. We should add also, on the same authority as above given, that all the four convicts are understood to have been well known to each other in the United States; nor ought we to conclude without reminding the reader of the previous history of one of the prisoners, as told in the American papers at the time of his extradition. Only by the light of these statements can the character of the gang and the nature of their "business" be properly appreciated.

Perhaps, however, one of the strangest incidents of the whole affair is the plot formed for their escape from prison, if not from the dock itself. Prison-breaking, indeed, had been already among their accomplishments. Austin Bidwell escaped from custody in Havannah, and something was said of similar exploits, if we remember rightly, in the United States. An American journal, indeed, frankly expressed a hope, as well as a belief, that British law and British gaols might at length prove too strong for such slippery culprits; and yet it might possibly have been otherwise. True, it is hard to imagine how such clever offenders could, after their recent experience, build with any confidence upon such a scheme. Three out of the four had actually got clear away when their crimes were discovered. They had the advantage of a good start, concerted plans, suitable disguises, and abundant means. Nevertheless, they were tracked through every step of their paths, captured one after another, and brought at last to justice in spite of every obstacle legal ingenuity could devise and unlimited money make available. Could they, then, with any reason now expect to elude pursuit with every chance against them? It is difficult to accept such a conclusion; but, if the chance was desperate, their position was desperate also; they had friends or accomplices still at large, and there was still money at command. The escape of the two Fenian prisoners, Kelly and Deasy, shows what things are possible, though in that case, no doubt, a large number of persons were interested in facilitating the rescue. On the whole, however, there may be reason, we imagine, to rejoice that the application made for the postponement of the trial was not successful. With a few weeks more at command such expert and well-befriended conspirators might possibly have organized some dangerous, if not hopeful, scheme of escape. As it was, they were driven into a corner, although it seems believed that just one week ago an attempt was actually to have been made. The commercial world is certainly to be congratulated on the suppression of this predatory organization; but, as it is probable enough that other weak points are to be discovered in our mercantile and monetary arrangements by those who look for them, the interval of security resulting from these convictions might be profitably employed in diminishing those "facilities" for crime by which the chief criminal on this occasion was, as he himself assures us, induced to pursue and develope his plans of plunder.—*Times.*

JEALOUSY IN THE ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

Sir,—Your article of to-day on the Manœuvres of 1873 draws attention to a fertile source of disorganization, and one that must be removed before any hope can be entertained that the reorganization of the Army can have any hope of success.

The cause of this ill-feeling between the combatant and the supply branches of the Army is due entirely to the unfortunate first steps which marked the birth of the new department: its name, its functions, the relative rank conferred on its members, the scale of pay, and pensions, all pointed in the same direction—viz., that the military was to be secondary to the civil element, that the combatant branches were regarded as a necessary evil, and that they required the fostering control of the civil element to prevent any unnecessary expenditure on them.

This is no fanciful idea, for it found expression in some articles which appeared in some of the weekly papers while the present control was undergoing the process of incubation; and it was thought possible that the new department might be placed immediately under the military authorities. It was then openly urged that commanding officers caring only for efficiency would not hesitate to squander money and stores if they thought by so doing they could bring the troops under their command into a condition which would earn them commendation from the Commander-in-Chief; and that he, not having the terrors of opposition members constantly before him, would not care to exert any pressure to induce economy in his military subordinates. These ideas found favour in the sight of the authorities, and the civilian check, on the assumed wastefulness of the military officers, appeared in the form of Control. The very nature of the instructions conferred on the Controller a *status*, to a great extent, independent of the General Officer. This independent position has been somewhat modified by subsequent regulations wrung from the authorities by the friction inseparable from such an anomaly; but the feeling of jealousy and antagonism so ill-advisedly aroused by the spirit of the first Control regulations is not likely to be allayed by any piece meal legislation. The first step in the organization of the Supply Department was a mistake, and not the least part of the mistake was the name itself. What is this department to control unless it is the assumed waste of the General Office of the district or corps? And still this controlling spirit is supposed to be subordinate.

Could any system be devised more certain to produce those feelings of antagonism which cannot fail to impede the working of any system of organization, however perfect?

The idea that the abolition of purchase and the consequent new Army organization had created dissatisfaction among the combatant officers, and thus raised a feeling of antagonism against the Control, merely because it was the work of the same hand, is ingenious. But why travel so far in search of a theory which, to say the least, is problematical, when the causes are written so plainly in the Control warrants? I have not the assurance to ask you for sufficient space to expose the fallacy of that idea; it is sufficient that a most unfortunate feeling does exist between the two Departments, and if the British Army is ever to be a working machine, this feeling must be removed. To attempt to weld the two while each is striving for supremacy, is only to widen the breach, and make future legislation more difficult.

The first step to solve the problem is, to destroy the antagonism by making one or the other supreme, not only in theory but in fact. There must be but one channel of communication for wants, and the same channel for promotion and reward, or censure. Divided responsibility must be replaced by individual responsibility; and if this were thoroughly carried out, a General Officer would have as little inducement to urge faults of Control as an excuse for deficient supplies, as he now has to shelter himself behind the fault of one of his staff for any error in military administration.

August 22. R. A.

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH

OF AUGUST 30.

An Impossible Manœuvre in Autumn.—To be in the march past.

Puzzle for your "Uncle."—Ask a pawnbroker how much he would give you on your birthday.

MODERN MYTHOLOGY.

Venus is the Queen of Love Hymen may be regarded as her Finisher of the Law, Jack Ketch, or Ca'craft of the nuptial noose.

NICE PRESENT.

Our housekeeper is certainly a most generous woman. She has just volunteered *to give an eye* to a young domestic who has lately joined the establishment.

ARDENT SPIRITUALISM.

People affect to deride Spiritualism, many of whom themselves have dealings with a familiar Spirit. This is the Spirit known in many circles as "Old Tom," who usually under that name communicates by taps.

ROS WANTS EPHIPPIA.

Rustic—"Ah, I wish I could do that there, Sir!"

Artist (who has been sketching all day in the Sun)—"Do you? Why?"

Rustic—"Well, Sir, I be main tired o' hard work!!"

THE LINE *MUST* BE DRAWN *SOMEWHERE!*

My Lady—"And why don leave your last situation?"

Sensitive Being.—"*Well*, my Lady, I 'adn't been in the' ouse ardly a month when I hascertained as the ladies of the family 'ad never even been presented at Court!"

OUR MASTERS.

"A conference of Home Rulers is being held in Newcastle-on-Tyne."

It will not surprise us to learn that the Conference was attended by an overwhelming number of married ladies. Home Rule is a subject thousands of them thoroughly understand.

JUST THE DIFFERENCE.

Between the *Sans Marie*, and *sans*, *sola-coque*.

Excepting the name, there is nothing in common.

An *sans-la-coque*, were it addle, would shock:

But not so the head of the *sa-la-coque* woman.

The more addle *that* is, the more pilgrims, I wis,

To Paray-le-Monial she 's likely to summon!

HOMER IN WALES.

'*Nunquam Bonus Dormitat Homerus!*"

Mr. Gladstone, at the great Eisteddfod, said, "Yours is an ancient language, and the language is connected with an ancient history, and it is connected with an ancient music and with ancient literature. It is a venerable relic of the past, and there is no greater folly circulating upon the earth than the disposition to undervalue the past." [But he strongly urged every Welsh person to learn English.]—Aug. 19, 1873.

SEEDINESS IN SPRING.

Caught in a vernal shower,
I got beneath a tree;
For I am not a flower:
The rain improves not me;
Regild the dandelion,
Revives the daisy's hues,
But not restores the dye on
My coat, or mends my shoes.

And thou, too fairest daughter
Of not a wealthy sire,
Alas, no good rain-water
Will do to thine attire,
For all the rose and lily
That in thy cheek combine!—
And I were very silly
To wish that thou wert mine.

BALDACCHINO FOR BARNEY.

Rogney-pogey Ritualee,
Did he want a *baldacchino*?
Would he play at Romanee?
There, then! Dolly be *bambino*.

Dolly lay in little crib;
Baldacchino rais'd 'bove Dolly.
I at *biretta* on, and bid;
Did they call it Parson's folly?

Bow to Dolly, that's a man;
Bend a knee and lie down lowly
Flat on face, sing "Dolly bright
All inside, but holy-poly."

Bishop consecrate him oil;
Bless him wax, and holy water;
Squirt and sprinkle; shall he spoil,
Shan't he, dress of Fashion's daughter?

Incense for his little pot,
Sme l, how nice, see how smoke lingers!
Swing-swong!—but the censer's hot;
Mind he doesn't burn his fingers.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Caution to the Public.

Whereas several miserable

COUNTERFEITS

of

MURRAY AND LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER

Are offered for Sale in the Bombay Market

the

Public are hereby Cautioned

against

PURCHASING THE SAME.

They are not only useless as a Perfume,

but

Very injurious to the health.

The well-known Richness and Delicacy

of

MURRAY AND LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER

Is in itself sufficient to maintain its ascendancy over all other Perfumes.

It should be purchased only from

RESPECTABLE DRUGGISTS,

Asking for the

GENUINE

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER,

Prepared only by

Messrs. LANMAN AND KEMP,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

NEW YORK.

NOTICE.

MORSON'S EFFECTUAL REMEDIES

Are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

PEPSINE—The popular and professional medicine for indigestion is Morson's Pepsine, the active principle of the gastric juice. Sold in Powder, Lozenges, Globules; and as Wine in 1, ½, and 1-pint Bottles.

CHLORODYNE is of such celebrity that it can scarcely be considered a speciality, its composition being known to practitioners. Many of the Chlorodynes being unequal in strength, Morson & Son have prepared this. Sold in ½ oz., 1½ oz. and 3 oz. bottles.

GELATINE—The purest preparation is Morson's. Carefully packed and shipped. Orders made payable in England.

THOMAS MORSON & SON,

Medallists and Jurors at all the Great Exhibitions,

31, 33 & 124, SOUTHAMPTON ROW,

RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON.

Works—Hornsey and Homerton.

PURE CHEMICALS AND NEW MEDICINES

selected, and Shipping Orders executed with care and despatch.

F R A U D.

On the 27th June, 1868, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, Shaik Hadoo was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling *spurious Odonen's Stores*, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from every respectable dealer in India.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:

PARIS.

SUBSCRI